Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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"'TIS SWEET SMILE"

By Z. D. Barni.

"THE PARTING DAY"

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

Mr. V. S. Bendrye, a reputed historical research Scholar has been awarded a scholarship of £200 a year for two years by the Government of Bombay. He is shortly proceeding to the Continent.

Soviet school-girls form a moving swimming pool in the Physical Culture Parade on Red Square, Moscow during the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Revolution.—*(Sovfoto.)*

Japanese soldiers cremating their comrades killed on the Peiping front.

Assisted by his 17-year old son Dr. Jean Piccard is shown here preparing for stratosphere take-off.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 19, 1937.

"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

CHAPTER NINETEEN

I pointed to Ali, who was bending over the suffering Bunkie but very carefully avoiding any contact with the dog's poison-smeared face or paws. Joe went over and knelt down beside him. I tossed him a pair of heavy gloves that I had in my belt.

"Put on the gloves, Joe," I said. "Then you can get hold of his paws and keep them away from his face. If he scratches himself, he's done for, you know."

Joe thrust his hands into the gloves, then held the dog's fore-paws in one hand, while with the other he tried to wipe off the venomous fluid with his handkerchief.

Ali came to my side, awaiting instructions. I told him to get one of the coolies to fetch a dip-net

I had determined that I would capture the snake alive. It was as fine a spitting cobra as I had ever seen.

I ordered the coolies to roll the log away, but none of them was willing to approach the snake's lair. So I got a long stick and then rolled the log over an inch or two with my foot.

This was enough to disturb the cobra, and I caught a glimpse of his wriggling body. I poked at him with the stick, and in a minute or two found it a comparatively simple matter to scoop up his head in the net. Another poke and his whole body was inside. Once in a net of this kind, with the top closed, a snake is helpless. I have carried reptiles for miles through the jungle in this fashion without giving any more thought to them than if I had so many feet of rope.

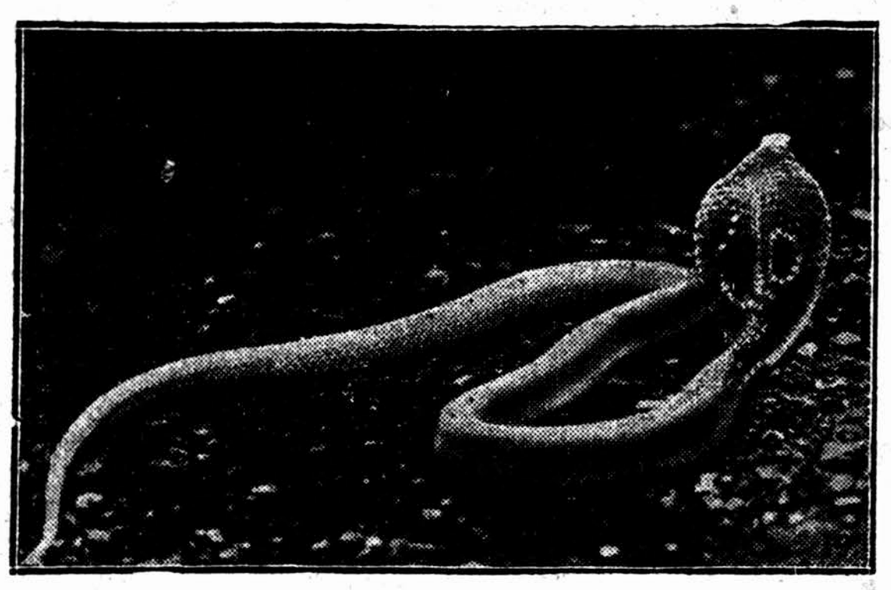
I handed the laden net to Ali, with instructions to take the black captive to the supply hut and dump him into a wooden box with a lid of half-inch mesh wire.

When we had reached the house, Joe stood by, tears in his eyes, as I prepared a wash of boric acid, another of warm soap-suds, and a third of soothing olive oil. He held his beloved pet while I carefully washed out the animal's eyes with soft pieces of absorbent cotton.

Poor Bunkie was suffering terribly, and my washes did not appear to do anything but aggravate his pain. I kept up my careful applications for nearly an hour. The dog's agonized whimpering gradually grew less but the twitching of his limbs showed me that he was still in torture. Then suddenly, at the end of an hour, his muscles grew rigid. I recognized the symptoms. The venom had somehow got into his system and I knew that nothing could save him.

He was dead almost before I could tell it. Joe stood up, trembling with grief. I pulled the gloves off his hands and tossed them into a little heap with those I had been wearing and the soft sponges of cotton I had used, directing a servant to burn them all in the kitchen stove.

Joe and I went inside. He did not say a word—just went over



ALL TYPES OF COBRAS ARE VICIOUSLY VENOMOUS
But for Inflicting Sheer Agony (That Makes One Scratch Out One's Eyes!) the Spitting Cobra Is the Cruellest of the Cruel.

to the sideboard and dashed off a half tumbler of neat cognac. I did the same. Then Joe excused himself and went to his room, where he remained all day.

I stayed another week at Joe's place, and he seemed to have become a little more reconciled to the loss of Bunkie. I promised myself that on my next trip I would bring back to him the finest Airedale I could find in America.

Ali and the boys reaped a profitable harvest in the jungle. By the end of our stay they had captured seven honey bear cubs, three binturongs, twenty-six rafflii, three brush-tail porcupines, four ordinary Malay porcupines, one eighteen-foot python, three smaller pythons, three white-handed gibbons, thirty red-crested, green wood-partridges and two pied horn-bills.

I carried the entire collection in two of Joe's big motor trucks to my compound at Katong. The new specimens, added to those already on hand, made quite a zoo, the entire contents of which would soon be on its way to America.

Joe came into Singapore with me and went to the Raffles Hotel where I promised to meet him for dinner.

Toward the end of the afternoon, all the new arrivals were placed where they belonged, and I went on my first tour of inspection before leaving for my dinner appointment. I started with the main shed. It was necessary to check up on the efforts of even as reliable a Number One boy as Ali. The best native needs white supervision in work such as mine.

First I found myself passing a group of cages containing one hundred Malaccan cockatoos, the biggest of the white cockatoos—so called, although they have a pinkish tinge. I looked to see whether they had been supplied with grain, fruit and water. Everything was O. K. here and I walked on to the cages that housed the honey bear cubs. Finding that these little fellows were plentifully supplied with their rice-and-milk mixture, I moved on to a vicious orang-utan in an adjoining cage. My primary concern was that the big fellow should have plenty of clean, fresh straw for his bed, and a blanket. He knew just how to spread the straw out on the floor of his cage; and on cool nights he rolled himself up in the blanket like any other lover of comfort. I made an inspection at a safe distance, for this ill-natured ape had a habit of reaching through the bars, and I had no desire to be embraced by him. Ali had done his job well here, so I moved on to the next specimen.

This was the spitting cobra that had caused all the trouble at Joe's plantation. So that it would be where it could do the least amount of damage—and where it could be conveniently handled—its box had been placed in the corner of a deep table-high shelf adjoining the big orang's cage. It would have facilitated matters from the standpoint of safety if a board could have been kept over the top of the box. But this would have shut out all light and the reptile would not have thrived. This phase of my problem would be solved as soon as Hin Mong, my efficient but slow-moving Chinese carpenter in Singapore, delivered the glass-top snake box I had ordered.

Needless to say, I exercised all the caution at my command in making my inspection of this treacherous reptile. Here I had my first moment of annoyance, for when I pulled the box forward from the depths of the shelf and gave the contents a hasty glance I saw that Ali had failed to place a drinking can inside. A sardine tin is used for this purpose. It is placed inside the box by the simple process of opening the wire top at one corner and working the can through the opening.

At Johore we had watered this rascal by merely dumping a bucket of water into his box, the method I usually use with reptiles en route. That's one way of giving a snake a drink. Also a bath. Effective but sloppy. Entirely different rules applied in my compound, which was as carefully conducted as a well-managed zoo. Here each snake had its own drinking tin, which when empty was refilled by means of a watering can with a long spout which could be thrust through the wire netting on top of the box, or through an opening at the side in the case of a glass-top box.

CAPTURING THE COBRA AFTER IT HAD KILLED GALLANT DOG

AGONIZING EXPERIENCE WHEN BLINDED BY SPITTING COBRA

CHAPTER TWENTY

Ali had received instructions to equip the spitting cobra's box with a water tin. Perhaps the job was one he had no desire to tackle after seeing what the snake had done to Joe Winter's dog.

I decided to do the job myself. My first move was to get the burlap sacking which I always keep near a box of this kind. Next I secured the empty sardine tin that I would stuff under the wire as soon as I pried it open. Carefully spreading the burlap over the wire, I went to work with a pair of pliers. I moved the sacking back an inch or so to get at one of the staples, and I remember the hissing of the creature inside as I did it. What happened next I'll never be sure of. I recall a hairy arm reaching out from the orang's cage in an effort to reach the burlap. I yelled at the ape in an effort to scare him off. The next thing I knew my eyes were suddenly burning, as if they had been doused with vitriol. I was blinded. The cobra had spat his venom into my eyes.

As long as I live I shall not forget the strange and awful sensation I experienced when I suddenly found myself sightless. Never was I more thoroughly scared—and I'm not ashamed to admit it.

Yet my first thought was not of myself, but of the cobra. Had it already escaped from the box? If not, would it find the opening I had left in the corner, and get out shortly? Almost automatically I went through the motions of sealing up the hole in the netting. Frantically feeling my way I yanked the sack back over the box and pushed a wad of the burlap into the opening. The cobra's hissing informed me that it was still inside. How could I keep that burlap in place, how could I weight it down so that the snake could not work its way out? I remembered a brick that had been lying on the floor and I reached down, fumbling for it. Finally I located it by the simple process of stumbling against it.

Having deposited the brick on top of the burlap, my next move

(Continued On Page 40)

World News From Across The Seas

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Publishers of Left literature in Britain are to have a rival in the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, who are forming a company with £500 to issue books for Trade Unionists.

Despite its four million membership, Congress has not had much luck with its literature lately. Sir Walter Citrine's shilling booklet, "A Trade Unionist Looks at Russia", reached only 2,500 copies, according to a report to be presented at Norwich. "Labour's New Charter", which dealt with the International Labour Office, is the record of the past year. Yet only 13 000 copies were sold.

Crozier Story

Nobody believed more in the old saw "There are no bad British soldiers, but only bad officers", than Brigadier-General Crozier, who died recently.

He liked to tell of his weeding-out of the bad officers in one brigade he took over in France. He sent many of them back to England. Only one officer had the temerity to ask the general why. The general, slightly embarrassed by the question, said, "Well, I just don't think you are the sort of officer that I want."

"Why?" persisted the officer.

"You just don't fit in", said the general.

"But you must have something against me. What is it?"

The general drew a deep breath and decided to tell the truth.

"It is like this", he said. "Every week you get a pot of Devenshire cream from home, don't you? And every week you eat it all by yourself and never offer a spot to anybody.

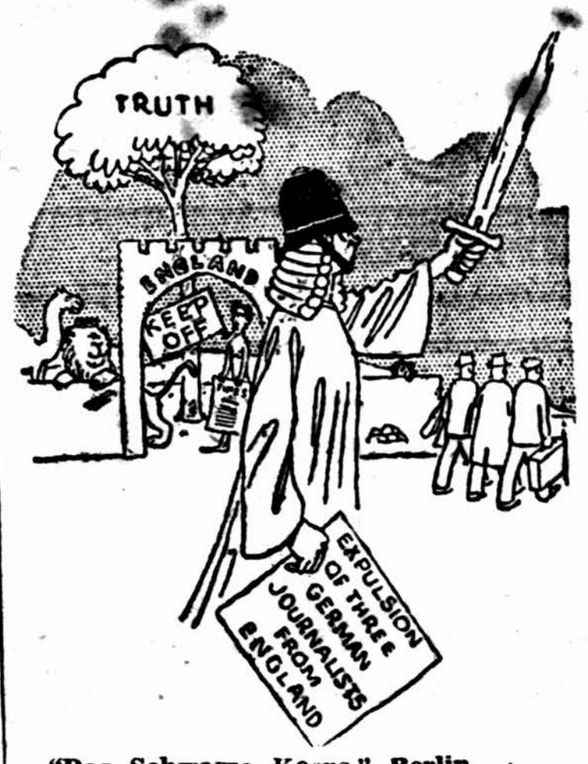
"That's enough. You're not the type I want. Good-bye."

Oyster-Eating Record

At a merry little luncheon party in the West End, to celebrate the opening of the oyster season, Mr. Andrew Simon said the festivity should always start with the September New Moon. The moon, he claimed, had a mysterious influence on the life of the oyster.

Scientists at Lowestoft have revealed the love-making of herrings under the full moon, but we quail before Mr. Simon's theory. Why rake that up three days before the moon?

By the way, the record of 13 dozen oysters eaten at a single meal is held by Percy Chapman, the Kent cricketer.



"Das Schwarze Korps," Berlin
THE FALL
They plucked from the Tree of Knowledge and were driven out of the Garden of Eden.

Another Farr Story

An addition to the stories of Tommy Farr's early days is made by a New York communist who has been to the boxer's training quarters.

Farr, he says, matched himself with a local idol in the North of England, whose manager, it turned out, was the promoter and whose uncle was referee. While Farr was pondering this situation, it was intimated to him that the best thing he could do was hire the idol's two brothers as seconds for the fight. He did, and, in the words of our authority got out of town alive..

The fact that Farr was once a booth fighter has greatly interested Americans in what they describe as "strictly an English phenomenon", a sort of travelling gladiator who tours the villages inviting combats.

An English correspondent saw a boxing booth only recently, and it was in a large South Coast town—one of those visited by the gigantic fair of which the booth formed part. The methods of the "barker", who shouts from the top of the entrance steps, lacked tact.

"I want an opponent for this chap," he bawled. "This afternoon——" naming a former boxer of some reputation) "came in thinking to earn an easy guinea. My man gave him something to think about——Now, then I offer thirty bob to any local for eight rounds."

When the correspondent left the place there had been no takers.

"Le Canard Enchaine," Paris
FAR EAST
Negotiations continue ...

"Ric et Rac," Paris.
ALMOST POLITICS
"I've four aces!"
"And I a revolver!"

'Ll. G.' And 'Winnie'

Mr. Lloyd George went to the theatre recently. This was unusual, for he dislikes the theatre, because it drags him up to London and away from his apple trees and bees.

In fact, he has been to only half a dozen performances in the last five years. One of these was "Night Must Fall", by his young compatriot—who is also a friend of Miss Megan Lloyd George—Mr. Emlyn Williams. The others were Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

The play that he saw recently was "Judgment Day". It is a thinly veiled representation of the Reichstag fire trial in Germany, and as such has been banned in Amsterdam and the Hague.

L. G. was bullied into going by Winston Churchill, who saw it a fortnight ago. Churchill gave him no peace until he consented to see the play. L. G. now considers it an afternoon well spent. But it was only an afternoon as L. G. refused to go an evening performance, and went instead to a matinee.

Dig At Trotsky

Fissures on the Left are unending. M. Trotsky and Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the I.L.P. often accused of friendliness, have now entered the ring of polemics.

The builder of the Red Army denounces Brockway for opposing an international inquiry into the Moscow trials. Brockway, according to Trotsky, "recognises beforehand that an impartial verification could not confirm the Moscow accusations and justify the executions.

Brockway, in reply, does not mince words. He sledge-hammers Trotsky as follows:—

Organisationally, Trotsky does not count. His groups of followers are insignificant, divided among themselves, and a destructive influence wherever they go. His intolerance, pride and prejudice have cut him off from the very forces which are creating the new Revolutionary Socialist Movement.

The "Belfast News-Letter" is celebrating its bicentenary. It has produced an anniversary supplement which is a remarkable survery of Ulster life in the past and the present. To that life the "dignified" journalism of the "Belfast News-Letter" itself has made a great contribution.

Three brothers and a cousin, all bearing the name of Henderson, direct the "News-Letter". They are the great-great-grandsons of Mr. Alexander Mackay, one of a group of Edinburgh men who bought the paper in 1795. Mr. James Henderson, the eldest, was called to the Bar, but did not practise. All the brothers fought in the war. Commander Oscar Henderson was wounded at Zeebrugge; Captain R. C. Henderson, was also wounded, while serving with the Royal Irish Rifles. A fourth brother, George was killed in action

Germany, appreciating the propaganda value of the Berlin Olympic games, is to follow them up with an international exhibition of sporting trophies, to be held in November, also in Berlin.

The British section is being organised by Mr. Frank Wallace, honorary secretary of the Shikar Club, who has secured some 350 heads from big game hunters. The King is lending three heads shot by himself and a fine pair of tusks. The Queen is lending a red-fronted gazelle. The Duke of Gloucester, who has shot big game in the wilds of Abyssinia, has sent six heads, including a fine fringe-eared oryx

One of the most remarkable exhibits is the largest giant panda ever shot. It was bagged by Captain H. C. Brockelhurst, who made a long and hazardous journey into Central China for the purpose.

The Germans are awarding medals and prizes for the best trophies. Great Britain, however, will not compete for them.

A German Story

The relationship existing between Reichswehr and storm troopers is well exemplified by a story which a friend has just brought back from Germany.

Herr Schmidst, a Standartenfuhrer (approximately colonel) of storm troopers is called up to do his military service. Arriving at the barracks, he tells the sergeant, "I am Standartenfuhrer Schmidt; please arrange to have my baggage brought from the station."

"It will be arranged," replies the sergeant.

Next day the recruits parade; "Private Schmidt," yells the sergeant, "one pace forward. Go down to the station and fetch the baggage of Standartenfuhrer Schmidt."

The most valuable donkey in Italy is in the possession of a peasant in Novara, but the peasant is one of the most unhappy men in the countryside.

In coming back from market the peasant left, along with a box of hay, a cardboard box containing 3,000 lire (£33) in two notes of 1,000 lire each and 10 of 100 lire in his cart. The cart was horse-drawn, and an ass was attached by a rope to the rear of the cart.

During the journey the ass ate up all the hay, most of the groceries which the man had bought. The unfortunate peasant now looks with envy at the strange bank which will not yield up its deposits, and he has no remedy but to bemoan his loss.

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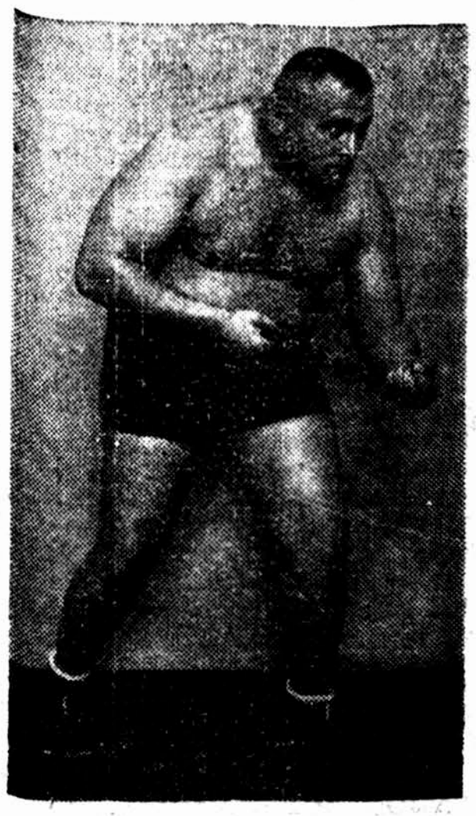
European Wrestlers' Challenge To India



Zayea of Hungary, world champion, age 27 height 6'2", weight 19st. 4 lbs.

International Tournament In Bombay

(By M. P. T. Acharya)

An interesting wrestling championship contest is being organised in Bombay for next month. It is called the "All-India Professional International Wrestling Tournament for the Championship of India 1938." The special feature of it is that between 25 to 30 wrestling champions of various countries of Europe and the Near East are expected to enter the arena.

The Prospectus says: "India is the home of wrestling, occupying the leading position in the world and it is but fitting that these contests should be staged in India." The contest is open to all comers, "including leading Indian wrestlers," and three prizes are awarded, viz., Rs. 10, 5 and 2½ thousands with gold and silver cups.

Among the entrants from abroad are mentioned, the champion of Germany Aurel Ihm, of Bulgaria-Ivanove, of France-Rigolot, of Hungary-Zayea, of Italy-Lombardi and the challengers from Morocco-Mehmet, from Poland-Vladek Zbisco (the brother of the one who was defeated by Gama of Patiala), from Turkey Riza Bey and from Palestine Goldstein (mentioned as Europe's champion).

The tournament is financed by Mr. Martyrose Martin of Calcutta and is managed by Mr. George Ionesco.

Challenge To Indian Wrestlers

They hope that, after Bombay, wrestling bouts will be arranged in various parts of India, meeting local Indian champions.

As the prospectus says: India will be hard put to it to maintain her reputation.

It appears that about 25 contestants will arrive from abroad at the end of this month.

The manager Mr. Ionesco, is himself a wrestler from Rumania and has been trainer to Kramer, the German champion who put down Ganga. Mr. Ionesco has won the Olympic title in Los Angeles in 1932.

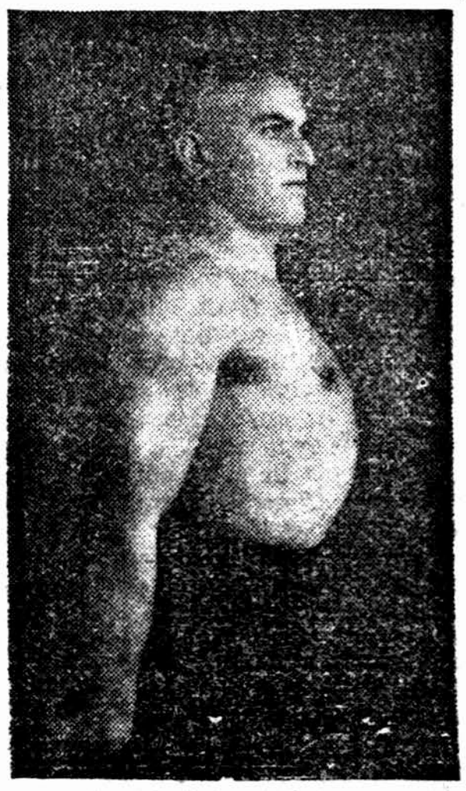
Asked how many entrants are there from India, he said it is uncertain yet how many will take part and who among the Indian wrestlers. But he has some contestants ready.

Mahboob Khan Not Known?

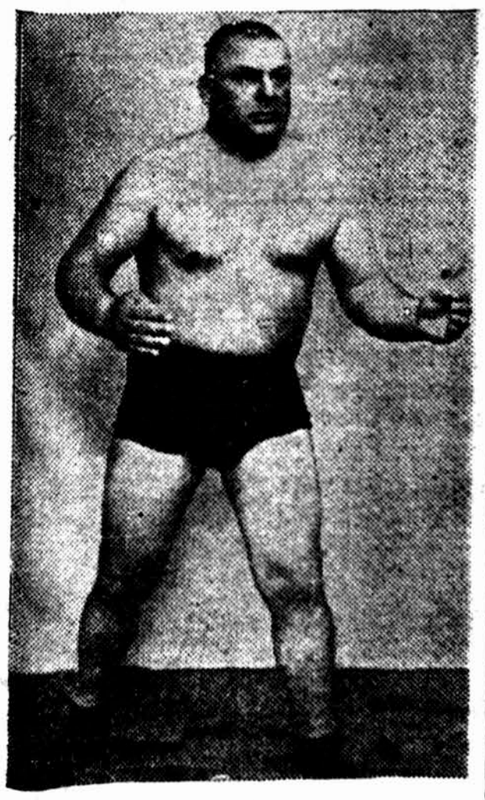
This contest which is to come off seems to be not only directed indirectly against Gama's claims for world championship but also against all Indian champions, unless Indian wrestlers enter and maintain their claims or win new titles.

Gama, the flower of India's wresters

During the conversation, it was found that nothing was known to organisers about an Indian wrestler of the name of Mahboob Khan who went all over Europe as far as Russia with a circus company before the world war, about 1905, and defeated almost every known wrestler of that time and in only one case there was a draw (with Hackenschmidt of Russia). He was praised enormously in Sandow's Magazine of that time for his prowess. When Sandow came to India with the claim of being world champion in almost all branches of sport including Wrestling, Mahboob Khan challenged him but Sandow did not accept the challenge, saying he did not "require" affirmation of the title which he once won, by entering into a new bout in India. Most of the wrestlers in this tournament are below thirty in spite of being heavy fellows.



Goldstein of Palestine, Europe's champion, age 34 height 6'3", weight 17st. 4 lbs.



Djabrovsky of Czechoslovakia, age 29, height 5'10", weight 16st. 8 lbs.

Yagon of Lettonia, challenger, age 26, height 5'10", weight 16st. 8 lbs.

MYSTERIOUS THROAT TROUBLE

Woman Has Eaten Nothing For 18 Years

LONDON, (By Air M.ail.)

There is a house in Shrewsbury Road, Forest Gate, E., where the larder is always empty and the weekly "food" bill amounts to no more than half-a-crown.

In it, her face lined by years of suffering, lives a 62-year-old widow, Mrs. E. Hoare, who has eaten nothing for the past 18 years.

Thirty-six years ago, shortly after her first child was born, she found difficulty in swallowing food

Doctors could do nothing for her. Gradually she became worse, until she was reduced to eating thin bread and butter and trying to get the food to dissolve in her mouth.

Even this became too painful, a crumb could choke her.

In 1919 she became resigned to her fate—she would never eat again. Now she lives on sweetened tea and coffee and orange juice.

"Sometimes I feel that I cannot go on", she told the "Daily Herald" 'but I shall never say die until I drop.'

"I have been constantly hungry—starving, in fact, all those long weary years. The very smell of food makes me ravenous, and yet I cannot touch a thing."

"HOPELESS"

She feels that her case is hopeless and intends to bequeath her body to a hospital, in the hope that doctors may solve the throat mystery which has robbed her of the desire to live.

"My third daughter was married a fortnight ago", she went on, "and I am left here alone. I have only my old-age pension, and I shall have to give up the house. If people come to see me, they have to provide for themselves. I have no use for food here...

"Often I have fallen in the street, faint from hunger."

Every week Mrs. Hoare uses over 4lb. of sugar in her tea and coffee.

Gas Masks Will Cover Beards

First issue of the new "people's gas mask" is to be made to the public in Berlin.

Beards "if not longer than a hand" can be worn under the mask. The price will be 7s. 6d., but it will be reduced for poor people.

ANOTHER NEW COMET

While astronomers have been busy watching and photographing the Finsler Comet, will be close to the brilliant star Arcturus, Dr. Hubble, of the Mount Wilson Observatory, has discovered another of the celestial wanderers in the constellation of Aquarius

This makes the seventh comet rounded up so far this year.

Something went wrong with the lift. The control was lost, and down it went full speed towards the bottom. An old lady who didn't understand what had happened said:—

"Boy, you didn't stop at the floor I wanted. What are you going to do about it?"

"Have no fear," replied the lift boy; :: this thing'll bounce right back."

THE FORBIDDEN ROAD

A Central Asian Tour With Miss Rosita Forbes

(By E. O. LORIMER)

"The Golden Road to Samarkand" bids fair to become a hackneyed theme amongst travel writers. The U.S.S.R. railway to Tashkent, for all its over-crowding and discomfort, takes the globe-trotter all too easily to within striking distance of the famous, dusty, golden towns, Samarkand and Bokhara, rich in ruins, rich in history, rich in dreams. There, incredibly lovely tile mosaics still cling to the facades of historic mosques and tombs whose mud core is crumbling back into the desert whence it sprang, while Russian enthusiasm rears modern factories and hospitals and schools in a heroic effort to hustle the Central Asian East. "By this time," writes Miss Rosita Forbes in her latest book, misentitled "Forbidden Road—Kabul to Samarkand" (Cassell, 15s.),

I had realized that though a small percentage of shock workers can increase the output of a factory, nothing short of an earthquake would hurry the pace of daily life, which is that of feet not of machinery. As far as a man can walk and as quickly—so Bokhara moves.

A LIGHT-HEARTED TRAVELLER.

The main interest of the book to readers who already know Mlle. Ella Maillart's careful study, "Turkestan Solo," and Miss Ethel Mannin's fretful impressions, lies therefore not in her account of these ancient cities—fresh and readable though it is—but in the earlier part of her journey through Afghanistan. The writer has a lust for travel equal to the dipsomaniac's lust for drink, and she travels, not for the sake of exploration or research, but frankly and unshamedly—for fun. It would not be everybody's fun; in fact, the number of people tough enough, young enough, cheery enough—and rich enough—to indulge in it, is strictly limited. But Miss Rosita Forbes has not only the gift for enjoying new scenery and new people, of every colour, class, country (or smell), whatever the price in hardship and discomfort, but the gift for infecting the reader with her own light-hearted gaiety, so that her book is for him also the best of fun.

We may wince a little to see the same light-heartedness brought to mingling familiar words and names (the famous Jamrud Fort becomes Jarmood; Afghanistan's blackguard, brigand King, the bloody Bacha-i-Saqqau, appears now as Bacha-i-Saqan, now as Batchai Saqai; madrasah as "medersa," and so forth); but pedantry takes flight before the tale of her merry encounters with all and sundry and her vivid descriptions of the scarlet-crimson-red flaming cliffs of the Hindu Kush defiles, which guard the northern approach to Kabul even more effectively than the unbridged, unforded Oxus, Mother of Rivers, which is the official boundary with Soviet Russia.

DISAGREED WITH THE RADIO!

Her observations on contrasting human types and contrasting mental atmospheres are often penetrating: India passionately exalts politics and neglects the age-old social abuses that cry to heaven; the Soviets concentrate on practical sociology and economics and forget that cotton, even the best long-staple, is no food in famine time. Afghanistan, fiercely independent, under its King, Zahir Shah, and its great Prime Minister, Sirdar Hashim Khan, is wisely (in a country of 20,000 fanatic mullahs) moving slowly, still discouraging the penetration of foreigners, still distrustful—in the south, of Britain, in the north, of Russia.

But roads, of a kind, have come, and lorries——with the familiar Central Asian habit of perpetually breaking down—and wireless. "They are beginning to get broadcasting in the villages," said a venerable head-man, "and the old men are furious because they can't argue with it. . . a Khan shouted himself hoarse the other night in an effort to convince the loud-speaker of its errors." He went on to repeat a story popular on the frontier and too true to life to be a fabrication: "An enthusiastic Pathan was listening to a lecture on the wireless (in Pashtu, of course). The subject was the prevention of murder, for Authority has long been disturbed by the prevalence of unwarranted corpses. . . The Pathan—bred to the blood-feud—was interested in the new view of assassination propounded by the voice in the trumpet, but a friend asked questions: 'What is it all about? I do not understand.' 'Be quiet. It's telling how to stop murder. . . Be quiet, I say.' The friend persisted in his interruptions. Exasperated, the Pathan knifed him and continued to listen to the propaganda concerned with the prevention of murder."

A JOURNEY BY LORRY.

Armed with a passport and visa, and shepherded by an attache of the British Legation, Miss Rosita Forbes set out by motor from Kabul for Russia by the 'not'-forbidden road. In Bamyan, the Valley of the Ancient Buddhas, they saw a giant statue of the Buddha rising to 150 feet incongruously gazing into the infinite over the roof of a modern rest-

(Continued on page 40.)

Indian Bazar

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PEIPING HOLDS KEY TO CHINA

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Peiping is to Nanking as Kyoto is to Tokyo. Both Peiping and Kyoto are ancient capitals around which hang an aroma and mystery and historic charm which the younger capitals, Nanking and Tokyo, cannot possibly have. Nanking and Tokyo stand for the modern age, for progress, industrialism and nationalism, while Peiping stands for the soul of old China, cultured and placid: for the good life and good living, and for an arrangement of life in which the maximum comforts of civilization are brought into a perfect, harmonious relationship with the maximum beauty of the rural life.

That is why, if you ask a Chinese who knows both Nanking and Peiping, which one is closer to his heart, there is no question that Peiping will be the choice. That is also why a man—let him be Chinese, Japanese or European—who has lived in Peiping for a year wouldn't want to live in any other city in China. For Peiping is one of the jewel cities of the world. Except Paris and (by hearsay) Vienna, there is no city in the world that is quite so nearly ideal, in regard to nature, culture, charm and mode of living, as Peiping, writes Lin Yutang noted Chinese Author in "New York Times Magazine."

I am not discussing here the right and wrong of Japanese occupation of Peiping, or questions of "provocations," "self-defence," "stabilization of the Far East," or the general righteousness and love of peace of the Japanese Army. Every time the Japanese rain bombs and machine-gun bullets along with handbills protesting their affection for their "beloved friends," the Chinese people—the warlike Chinese—become unaccountably less and less inclined to conversion and wish less and less the "stabilization of the Far East." But you seldom hear China talking of "self-defence." because China's army isn't strong enough to punch Japan in the jaw. When she can do that, you may be quite sure that China will bomb Kyoto's civilian population just to defend herself and regard the presence of Japanese troops in Tokyo as a threat to peace in the Far East! As it is, the 1,300,000 lives of Chinese residents in Peiping just don't have to be protected. So we will not discuss that now.

Grand Old City

Peiping is like a grand old person, with a grand old personality. For cities 'are' like persons, with their different personalities. Some are mean and provincial curious and inquisitive; others are generous, magnanimous, big-hearted and cosmopolitan. Peiping is magnanimous. Peiping is big. She harbours the old and the modern, being unmoved herself.

Modern young misses in high-heeled shoes brush shoulders with Manchu ladies on wooden soles, and Peiping doesn't care. Old painters with white, magnificent long beards live across the yard from young college students in their "public hostelries," (kungyu), and Peiping doesn't care. Packards and Buicks compete with rickshaws and mule carts and caravans, and Peiping doesn't care.

Behind the towering Grand Hotel de Pekin is an alley where life proceeds as it has been doing for the last thousand years—who cares? A stone's throw from the magnificent Union Medical College, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, are ancient curio shops with ancient curio dealers smoking their water-pipes and doing business in their ancient ways—who cares? Dress your own style, pick your own restaurant, pursue your own hobby, follow love and beauty and truth, and practice shuttlecocks or violins—who cares?

Peiping is like a grand old tree, whose roots stretch deep into the earth and draw sustenance from it. Living under its shade and subsisting upon its trunk and branches are millions of insects. How are the insects to know how big the tree is, how it grows, how far it reaches into the ground, and who are the insects living across on the other branch of the tree? How can a Peiping resident describe Peiping so old and so grand?

The "Good" Earth!—New York World-Telegram.

Jewel City

One never feels that one knows Peiping. After living there for ten years, one discovers in an alley an old crank, and regrets not having met him earlier; or a lovely old gentleman-painter with a big, bare belly sitting on a bamboo chair under a big locust tree, fanning himself with a palm-leaf fan and dreaming his hours away; or an old shuttlecock player who can make the shuttlecock travel inch by inch on his head and drop flat on the sole of his shoe at the back; or a society of sword fencers, or a children's school of dramatics, or a rickshaw coolie who turns out to be a member of a Manchu princely family or a former magistrate of imperial times. How dare one say that one knows Peiping? Peiping is a jewel city, a jewel city such as the eyes of man have not seen before. It is a jewel city of golden and purple and Prussian roofs, of palaces and pavilions and lakes and parks and princes' gardens. It is a jewel set with the purple sides of Western Hills and the blue girdle of the Jade Fountain stream and centuries-old pines looking down on human beings at the Central Park, the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture. In the city are nine parks and three im-

(Continued on page 41)

SCENE RE-ENACTED IN SHANGHAI: [illegible] flag [illegible] at their head, a force of Japanese marines is shown after disembarking from their warships at Shanghai during the "unofficial war" of 1932. The scene on the Shanghai water-front to-day is almost exactly the same.

FUNERAL ORATION FROM ELECTRIC CHAIR

Sacco And Vanzetti Laid Down Their Lives Ten Years Ago

Just before midnight —it was ten years—the electric lights in Charlestown Prison, Boston, Massachusetts, flickered suddenly and went dim, so that in the hearts of those who still lived the hope that justice might prove other than a grotesque bawd died for ever. Again they flickered; and the world, which had kept vigil for seven years, knew that the end had come and that an epoch was closed.

The first of those flickers was a sign that twenty-one hundred volts had shot a third of an ampere through the innocent body of Nicola Sacco; the second that nineteen hundred and fifty volts had shot the same charge through the equally innocent body of Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

But it was not only the prison lights which were dimmed that night by the extra load which the plant was called upon to bear: the lamp of American justice had gone out, writes Philip Jordan in "News Chronicle".

So wide has the scope of man's injustice to man grown since that night in 1927 that it is easy to forget how profoundly the case of Sacco and Vanzetti stirred the conscience of mankind, and how it became a symbol against which all things to come measured the hatreds and imperfections of the dying past.

Violent and prolonged demonstrations against America were seen in every capital city in the world on that horrid day when Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and Judge Webster Thayer, who sent two innocent men to death, playfully branded themselves with the mark of Cain, as lesser men might tatoo the names of favoured trollops on their chests or arms.

That was the day on which seventy years old Lowell of Harvard, who could have saved Sacco and Vanzetti with a nod of his head, earned for his university the unenviable nick-name of Hangman's House.

WHOLESALE PERJURY

The case itself was simple. On April 15, 1920, the paymaster and guard of the Slater and Morrill Shoe Co., of South Braintree, Massachusetts, were murdered by bandits who escaped with a haul of £3,750.

Three weeks later a shoemaker named Sacco and Vanzetti, a fish pedlar (neither of whom, at the fateful hour, had been anywhere near the scene of the crime), were arrested in a tram, and later charged with the murder. The State produced 59 witnesses: the defence 99.

Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted largely on the evidence of a suborned woman named Mary Splaine, who, glancing idly for three seconds from a window at the time of the murder, saw a car travelling at 15 miles an hour some 20 yards away.

Under the coaching of the police, Mary Splaine was later able to describe no fewer than 16 details of a man sitting in the back of the car, including his weight, the length of his hair (which she presumed to gauge within a fraction of an inch), the colour of his shirt, and the formation of his hands. This man she identified as Sacco.

For their other witnesses the State relied on convicts under suspended sentence, terrorised prostitutes and any Tom, Dick or Harry with an unsavoury record —which the police were willing to forget in return for wholesale perjury.

That the defence was able to prove perjury on the part of nearly all of them, and the unreliability of the rest, did not worry Judge Thayer; and it soon became obvious to the world that the men were being tried not for murder but for Socialism although their creed was of a particularly inept and harmless kind.

"RED" SCARES

They were anarchists: that is to say they believed the universal goodness of the human heart was such that governments could be abolished so that all men might live at peace and dwell in joy.

And for holding those not altogether unchristian views, Sacco and Vanzetti, who shrank from killing a mosquito, and cared nought for money, were made a warning and an example to all within the borders of the United States who still believed in the sanctity of her Constitution.

It was a year of "Red" scares. To hold even mildly liberal views in 1920 was to offer oneself as a victim to the lawlessness and brutality of the police.

Perhaps the foreman of the jury which first tried Sacco and Vanzetti expressed the prevailing view more succinctly than other men. Before the trial began he was heard to say:

"Damn them, they're Reds: they ought to hang anyway, even if they're innocent."

Since Judge Thayer agreed with him; since Fuller, Governor of the State agreed with him; and since Professor Lowell, later called in to review the case, echoed those sentiments to the rafters of Harvard's pseudo-Gothic halls, Sacco and Vanzetti would have been well advised in their own interests to have gone quietly to the chair in 1920, when they first had the chance.

But they were the victims of their own belief in the goodness of human nature.

For seven years the case and its appeals dragged out, to the disgust and horror of men holding every shade of political opinion all over the world. American Embassies and Consulates were besieged with protests and appeals from those who felt that such patent murder was the concern of all mankind.

But it was no use. Not even the confession of a gangster, Madieros, that it was he who had murdered the paymaster was enough to hold back the vindictive stream which the good people of Boston delighted in pouring over the defenceless heads of two poor men.

"Damn them; they're Reds; they ought to hang anyway."

It was their bad luck that the Braintree murder happened in the year our Lord 1920; twelve months earlier twelve months later, perhaps, and we might never have heard of those two men who were ultimately so glad to die.

THEIR TRIUMPH!

Perhaps they would have called it good-luck: as the executioner pulled the switch that earned him 750 dollars the message to which those two brave men had devoted their kindly lives flashed across the world. Had chance not made them an enduring flame to warm others their words might still be falling on the deaf ears of Boston workers. As it is, listen now to untutored Vanzetti, speaking after his last appeal had failed:

"If it had not been for these things I might have lived out my life talking at street corners to scorning men. I might have died unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life can we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man as now we do by accident. Our words—our lives—our pains—nothing! The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish-pedlar—all. That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph."

Those words, no doubt, will live as long as the Pericles funeral oration, as long as the words which Lincoln, at Gettysburg, spoke to the free peoples of America, in the knowledge, perhaps, that they were never to be more than a travesty of hard-boiled business facts.

Vanzetti's eloquence has become a part of countless homes; the progress of radical ideas owes him something and while there are men and women who believe that justice is worth fighting to attain his simple words will never cease to echo through the world.

A Scot and a minister were in a train together travelling through a lovely part of Scotland. Beautiful scenery—mountains, dales, rivers and all the glories of nature. When passing a grand mountain they saw a huge advertisement for So-and-So's whisky.

The Scot gave a snort of disgust. The minister leaned forward and said: "I'm glad to see, sir, that you agree with me that they should not be allowed to desecrate the beauties of nature by advertisement."

"It's no' that, sir," said the Scot, bitterly, "it's rotten whusky."

RAN AWAY FROM HOME: Anita Roya, a 17-year-old girl who ran away from her home in Melilla (Morocco), and stowed away secretly on a 'plane transporting troops to Southern Spain, is the only woman serving with the rebel forces on the Madrid front. She is serving as a nurse with the Moorish troops. Anita has been with the rebels since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war and has been twice wounded.

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INDIA LEADS IN PURE PHILOSOPHY

Indian Delegate Expounds Gospel Of Supreme Truth At Paris Congress

Indian Philosophy rests on "Truth Uncontradictable," beyond all possibilities of 'doubt and dispute", on knowledge of all existence, attaining which everything becomes attained. It seeks identity of one's self with all.

Its uniqueness lies in that it relies on 'Totality' of experience by co-ordinating the three states—waking, dream, deep sleep—not on waking alone like other Philosophies, Arts, Sciences and Religions. It appeals to neither intuition nor intellect but Reason absolutely.

Its test is not satisfaction of human individuals or groups but happiness of "all" beings.—Subramanya Iyer in address to Paris Congress.

Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, the Indian delegate to the International Congress of Philosophy recently held in Paris. He delivered an address on "pure philosophy in India" at the open Session of the Congress.

On this auspicious occasion when so many distinguished representatives of the cultures of the most enlightened nations of the world have met here under the aegis of the Great Spirit of Truth, it is an inestimable privilege for a humble inheritor of the ancient thought of India to join them in paying homage to that Spirit which holds undisputed sway over the whole world of Philosophy. It is further a source of supreme gratification to find here an opportunity to do honour to 'The Father of Modern Philosophy.' Descartes was the first to kindle in Europe the fire of what is pure Philosophy in India, where it is held that no such knowledge is possible unless it be based on absolutely 'rational' 'certainty.' Though Socrates had anticipated it in great measure, yet he relied upon his Daimon also. Among the later thinkers in France, the nearest kindred of the Indian Philosopher, are Voltaire, Comte and Bergson. The differences apart, he holds that religion, theology, scholasticism and mysticism fail to attain 'rational' 'certainty' and with Bergson in particular that the world perceived is characterised by continuous change. To France, therefore, the 'Philosophic' India conveys her warmest greetings.

SAN FRANCISCO: Photo shows scene in front of an F. W. Woolworth store as fifteen stores of the Woolworth and J. J. Newberry Companies were closed by strike. All pickets carried signs at the start of the day.

We have philosophies of religion or individual religions; similarly of science and sciences. There are ethical, social and aesthetic philosophies. Nay, we find philosophies of even magic or murder and so forth. By pure Philosophy, however, India understands 'That Knowledge on which is based all knowledge' or 'That Knowledge that makes everything known.' In other words, it is an interpretation of the whole of life or experience. This knowledge is further described as being 'Free from all disputes,' 'Not opposed to any school of thought or religion,' and 'Productive of good equally to all beings,' 'In this life,' not after death.

Search For Truth

In India, knowledge is either private ('Matan'), i.e., individual, or public ('Tatwam'), i.e., universal. It is the latter that is known as pure Philosophy. As this is pursued with the object of overcoming sorrow and suffering, not of individuals but of 'all' beings, it is not mere 'speculation,' 'abstraction' or 'theorisation,' nor 'intellectual gymnastics,' or 'verbal disquisitions,' but what directly concerns the hardest realities of life. In her own words, it is 'The knowledge attaining which everything in existence becomes attainer and nothing remains unattained.' In short, Philosophy in India aims at Perfection in life. It finds that error and ignorance bring suffering and sorrow. To eradicate ignorance Truth is sought. Thus observed Mr. Subramanya Iyer in the course of his address to the International Congress of Philosophy held in Paris.

Men do seek Truth in religion including mysticism, art and science, and in various systems of philosophy, all of which are only degrees of approach to Truth Universal. That they are not such Truth is evident from the patent fact that while they are mere palliatives more or less limited in scope, they increase or multiply differences, intolerance, hatred, greed, pain, bloodshed, nay, all the ills of life. India, therefore, seeks refuge in pure Philosophy, whose sole objective is Truth Universal. When the various steps or degrees of approach to Truth are termed truths, the truth of pure Philosophy is named 'Truth of Truths,' i.e., Supreme, Highest, or Ultimate Truth. The former are also characterised as pragmatic truths for practical purposes. In India, Philosophy being the interpretation of the whole of life, everything from the effort to solve abstruse mathematical, astronomical or other scientific problems down to eating, drinking, dreaming and sleeping is considered a 'single' process of attaining this Truth. So, while some hold that Philosophy is the goal of knowledge, India takes it to be the goal of all existence. The enquiry into the Nature and Tests of Truth is, therefore, the first business of Indian Philosophy. And it is to this single topic that this paper is chiefly devoted.

To attempt to study pure Philosophy, without setting before oneself the objective of the ultimate Truth, is like embarking on a sea voyage without a compass or without knowing what or where the Pole star is. Since with this compass the Indian tries to explore every nook and corner of experience, he rejects nothing, unlike others who turn their backs upon whatever is alien to their special fields of study. In this pursuit of truth when one feels exhausted, on naturally seeks refuge in *religion*, art or science and succumbs to the delusion that what gives him 'satisfaction" is Ultimate Truth, or that Truth Perfect is unattainable. Indian Philosophy repudiates both these alternatives, for the reason, that all other truths bring satisfaction only to individuals or groups of them, but not to the world at large. The few may be happy while the millions are left steeped in misery. That satisfaction is no criterion of Truth was known long ago. 'A Plato dissatisfied is more estimable than a pig satisfied.' Therefore, says India, the mind must be heroic to pursue pure Philosophy.

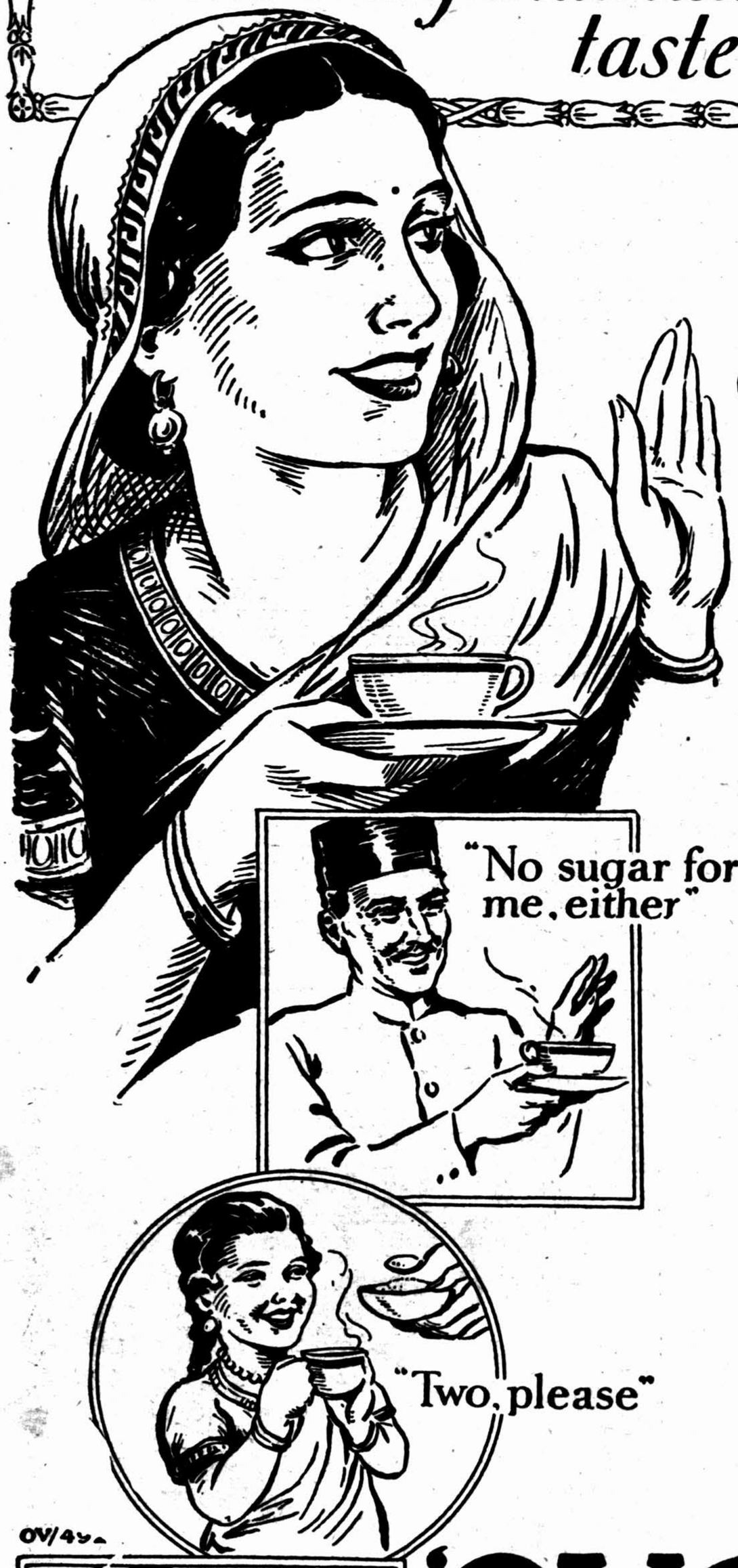
Ultimate Truth

What then is the nature of Ultimate Truth which aims at perfection all round and what are its tests? The Philosopher in India is no slave of authority—be it that of man, revelation, or scripture. Reason universal—not intellect or intuition—is his highest court of appeal. And such Truth, when reached, removes not only all doubts but also all possibilities of doubt.

At the first or religious stage, man relies upon intuition as a test or criterion of the highest Truth. When experience teaches him that it often fails, he relies upon the authority of someone else or of revelation or scripture which is the stage of theology. When even that lands him in doubt, he rises to scholasticism and appeals to the rules of interpretation and logic. When that does not satisfy either, he seeks consolation in mysticism relying upon vision, ecstasy or intuition of even an intellectual order. When even this is found to cause disappointment on a comparison with the experiences of other mystics, he rises to science and tests his knowledge by intellectual methods which aim at, but do not attain to universality. Lastly coming to the various schools of Philosophy, the attempt is made to get at universality as in Science, but they are most often only 'opinions' but not Truth. Indian Philosophy has the unique distinction of accepting nothing as ultimate, that is not absolutely universal and necessary. In all these stages, it is Reason that

(Continued on page 44.)

Why 'Ovaltine' *suits every individual taste*



OV/49-

LONG practical experience throughout the world has definitely proved that "Ovaltine" is not only supremely health-giving, but is the food beverage which *everyone* is able to enjoy thoroughly.

For instance, most people have their own preferences as to the sweetness of any beverage they drink. It is therefore important to note that 'Ovaltine'—unlike imitations—does not contain any Household Sugar. The majority of people find the flavour of 'Ovaltine' perfection itself, but if further sweetness is required sugar can be added in the home. Remember, sugar is cheap, and there is no reason why you should pay a fancy price for it as an ingredient of a food beverage.

Thus, by not using sugar or by adding it to individual taste, you can adjust the delicious and characteristic flavour of 'Ovaltine' to suit everyone. 'Ovaltine' therefore possesses very definite advantages over imitations, which already contain a large percentage of Household Sugar and thus cannot be adapted to individual requirements.

Always remember that 'Ovaltine,' unlike imitations, does not contain Household Sugar or a large percentage of Cocoa—ingredients usually added to give bulk and reduce manufacturing costs. This is one of the many reasons why 'Ovaltine' is so economical in use. The nourishment it provides is so concentrated that only a small quantity is required to make a cupful.

Because of its supreme health-giving properties, 'Ovaltine' is widely prescribed by doctors throughout the World and is in regular use in leading hospitals and in countless thousands of homes. No other food beverage has ever enjoyed such world-wide popularity. *Always insist on 'Ovaltine.' There is definitely nothing "just as good."*

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WHEN ANGELS PLAY DOCTORS

Miracle Of Psychic Healing: World-Famous Medium Explains Technique Of His Cures

(By G. H. BRUCE)

During the 37 years I have been a Spiritualist I have spoken hundreds and hundreds of times to those who dwell in the spirit world. Not only that, but I, like Zeederberg and many other healers, leave the body at night and travel in that ethereal world healing the afflicted.

I have often been seen standing by their bedsides, treating them. Zeederberg's patients have told me that while he was still in the flesh, his spirit would often visit them in the night and heal them, and that he has many times sat on the edge of their beds and conversed with them.

When my father came back and spoke to me 37 years ago, I thought, "How can people be living and dwelling up there and we can't see them? How can they have homes and gardens and temples which are as tangible to them as ours are to us?"

"Then I began to learn something of the laws of spirit, that there is but one substance in this earth planet from which all is created, and that substance is ether. and according to the lowering of the vibrations is all material made".

I can pass healing power from my body through the wall and the patient can feel it on the other side just as if there were no wall. The spirit people pass through the walls just as easily as we would pass through the open door.

It is the mind, therefore, that creates the homes and gardens on the other side. Your mind can create anything; even your homes here are created in your minds before the architect has put it on paper. Before you can lift your little finger, it is the mind that first creates the intended action

It is mind and spirit that heals the sick.

"It is from that great Beyond that we healers draw power to heal. It is from there that all life comes

The very air we breathe, with its atoms, protons and electrons, is teeming with life. It is one mighty power, vibrating with electric and magnetic energy".

We are inhaling and breathing it in. every second of our lives. It is called "prana" by the yogis and the teachers of the East, or "nerve energy" by the Western people.

It was called "virtue" by the Nazarene. The multitudes all sought to touch Him because "virtue" flowed out of His body and healed them all.

"There are four methods of projecting this power into the patient's body by the hands, by the breath, by the mind, and by the eyes, and when these four are combined into one mighty breath no disease or tumour can stand against it".

The healer's body is simply used as an instrument or channel through which this power flows. The patient is literally bathed in a flow of spirit. for it is not the magnetic body which heals instantly, but the Spirit within.

The more spiritual and the more refined and cleaner the healer's body, and the more sacrifice he makes, the more startling and instantaneous are his cures.

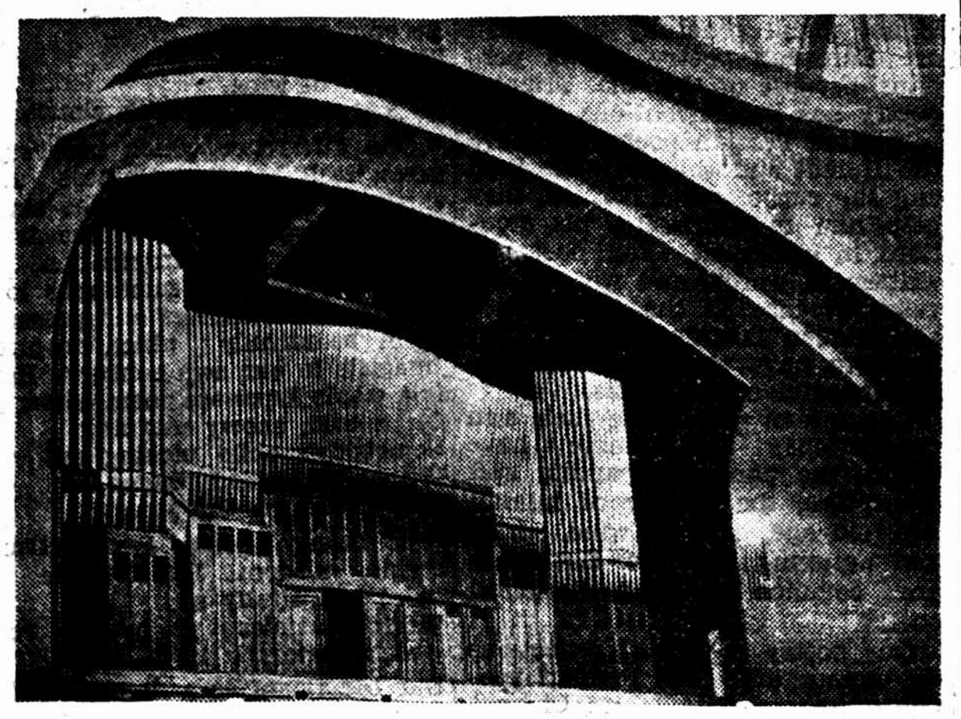
"He need not touch the patient's body at all, but standing at a little distance he can pass the power through and down the body and the pains and diseases are drawn out".

I find that for nerves and people really run down mentally, by standing a few feet away they feel the power far more soothing and effective than by close-up passes.

This is because it is the ethereal body and 'not' the physical body which is sick or rather "out of tune".

As soon as the healer's power passes through the etheric structure of the patient. it is cured first, and that acts on the physical, which is the automatically made whole.

You can see, therefore, the hopelessness, aye, the cruelty, of pouring drugs into nervous and mental cases, for every ounce is adding more poison to the blood-stream which has already affected the nervous system and through continued use has caused the mind almost to be deranged.



At Breslau Music Festival was exhibited this marvel of instrumental music, the famous organ composed of 16,706 pipes.

"MIRACULOUS" CURES.

When fully drugged and doped, these patients are openly labelled hopelessly incurable, and told to go home for nothing more can be done. What a sentence to pass on people who can be cured.

"Still anxious to live, for life is sweet to all, they drag their bodies to a psychic healer with little or no hope in their heart. Often in one treatment they are cured."

In these instantaneous and so-called miraculous healings, I think we have to look to a far greater power than is possessed by any man for the explanation.

PART PLAYED BY ANGELS?

"The great question which I now put before you is this, 'What part do Healing Angels play in this great work?' "

As most Spiritualists know, every psychic healer has his Unseen Helpers, and according to his higher development so does he attract those higher ones for there is no better smile than "like draws to like", for they are attracted to the healer whether he is a Spiritualist or not.

In my book, "Zeederberg The Healer", I wrote: "Clairvoyants who have been to him and saw all that was going on around him in the Unseen World, have told me that his halo was very brilliant, and that his auric body was a wonderful sight, with all the colours of the rainbow as it pulsated in and out while the power was pouring through him.

BANDS OF "BRIGHT ONES"

"And the Great Shining Ones from that Other World were constantly standing around him, and pouring that Holy Ghost Light from above into his body and directing it into the patient".

"I am at times surrounded by bands of those bright Ones. They purify the atmosphere by their presence and their light. They keep the room clear of all impurities and exhalations drawn from patients bodies.

Others stand round directing the power into the patient. When the power slackens off the clairvoyant sees it being renewed like clouds of light coming down.

One wonderful healing angel has often been seen to get right into my body on particular occassions. The light emanating then from his body is so brilliant that mine is not visible at all.

I am completely transfigured, as the clairvoyant puts it. Now, is this not what perhaps happens when those poor incurables come to the healer?

"This is his last hope. His despairing cry goes up to the great Father God in anguish of heart only known and sensed by the healer and his guide".

"The great moment has arrived".

COMPASSION

First, the patient's despairing cry raises his vibrations.

Second, the healer's compassion, raised to the highest degrees by the wretched state of this human being, causes him to give of his very best, his very life principle out of his body.

Third, the healing angel flashes in and out connecting up all three. Pure white spirit of light from above descends and instantly burns up the patient's diseases from out of the body, just as flame consumes fuel.

And so, a "miraculous" healing has taken place. Yet it is all naturally and scientifically explained by those healers who understand and are daily in the work.

"INDIRECT ACTION".

This, then, was the "direct action" in healing. We shall now deal with the "indirect or reaction" if we may term it so.

In ordinary cases, after treating the patient for a little, for the first time, an intense chemicalisation of the blood stream takes place.

"Accerding to the amount of acidity, toxins and poisons in the patient's body, so will the chemicalisation be more drastic, causing often a crisis in the body."

The patient is very much upset next day. He cannot explain the extraordinary symptoms he feels. He never had such a strange upheaval before But the day after that he is much better, sometimes cured, or at any rate well on the way.

ONLY A LITTLE

We healers cannot foresee what reaction is likely to take place, but this I have definitely proved: that if more than one small glass of psychically-treated water is given to a very acid and sickly person he will certainly be very upset next day.

Zeederberg always erred on the safe side and only gave one small glass at all times. To treat water is very simple, and I am surprised it is not more used by healers.

"He simply holds his fingers over the water and allows the virtue to flow from his body for a few seconds, like turning the tap on and off. Generally I ask a blessing on it".

Cotton, wool and such articles as handkerchiefs are treated by

(Continued on page 37)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"THE ARYAN PATH"

Since the days of the ancient Greeks, the pineal body, at the crown of the human head, has continued, in the eyes of many, to be surrounded by a halo of mystery. It has been imagined to be the seat of the soul, and, as such, has been credited with extraordinary psychical potentialities. Prof. C. J. Patten reviews this subject in the September issue of the "Aryan Path." Mr. J. T. Adams, the well-known American historian writes about the League of the Iroquois Red Indians which existed before the advent of Europeans in America and which proved a better success than the present League of Nations. Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji writes on the foreign missions of Emperor Asoka, while Dr. Ranjee G. Shahani deals with "The Buddhism of Paul Valery." There are some other interesting contributions too in the journal, besides the opening article on "The Community of Spirits" by the editor and Sri Krishna Prem's study of the 16th chapter of the Gita.

"Hindu Aur Harijan"

"Of course the cause of the Harijans is dear to me and I wish you success in your efforts to help the Harijans to get rid of the many disabilities they suffer from" writes Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress in a message to the "Hindu Aur Harijan" an Urdu book written by Mr. Ramlal Varma, Editor of the daily "Tej", Delhi. The author has received messages of good wishes from Sir C. P. Rama Swami Iyer, Devan of Travancore, Mr. M. C. Rajah, President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, Madras, Mr. M. S. Anney, President, Congress Nationalist Party Central Assembly, Dr. Bhagwan Dass, B. Mohan Lall Saxena, Members of the Central Assembly, the Hon. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of C. P. Assembly and President of the International Aryan League, Professor Malkani, Superintendent of the Delhi Harijan Colony, L. Deshbandhuji, M. L. A. (Punjab) and a host of others.

Mr. Anney in his message says: "I believe the author has done a great service to the cause of progressive Hinduism by writing this book, and therefore deserves encouragement at the hands of all those who desire the Hindu Society to be a whole solid, undivided and indivisible block working like one man with one mind in pursuit of one common object not only for its own progress but also for that of humanity."

The book disproves the contention made by the Ambedkerites that untouchability is an essential feature or an integral part of Hinduism. It gives a historic survey of the ceaseless campaign carried on from the beginning of the 19th century down to the present time by the stalwart Hindu reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahrishi Daya Nand, Swami Shraddhanandji and Mahatma Gandhi to purge Hinduism of the curse of untouchability.

Naturally the activities of Mahatma Gandhi, who has almost merged himself heart and soul in the cause of the Harijans and specially the description of his epic fast occupy a major and by far the most important portion of the book.

Opening with a chapter on the glory of the Hindu Dharma, the book ends with an appeal to the Harijans not to listen to the counsels of those who advise them to forsake the religion of their ancestors.

The book is under print and is expected to be out in the last week of September. With a view to ensure widest publicity for the cause of Harijan uplift, the book is priced at one rupee only. It is written in simple and forceful Urdu and a Hindi edition is also contemplated. Those placing their order in advance with the author or the Publishers (The Sharda Mandir Limited, Delhi) will be entitled to get their copy at three-quarters the price.

Chinese Poetry

CHINESE LYRICS, translated into English, By Ch'u Ta-Kao, Cambridge University Press. (4s. 6d.)

Oriental poetry has a greater wealth of imagery than the occidental. There is greater compression of emotion and thought, which may be because the oriental mind thinks more in terms of pictures than the western. This characteristic is to be found in Persian, Indian as well as Japanese and Chinese poetry. The Persian or Indian expresses in a couplet what a western poet would express in a song; the Japanese expresses it in a poem of thirtyone syllables which for European will be matter for an ode. There is here an economy of words and detail which is not found generally in English or European poetry. It is, perhaps, because of this that oriental poetry has its conventions. That is why in Persian poetry we have the Bulbul and the rose, the Saqi and the cup of wine, because they help him in expressing his emotions in a couplet. For, poetry is written in words, and words have value because of the associations and hidden meanings which they come to have through their use in particular connotations.

The Indian poets have their own conventions; the Chinese have theirs—the pangs of parting and separation, the brevity of human life, old age, cups of wine, spring and autumn, etc., etc. But these are common to all oriental poetry.

Our poetry is full of reflections on human life. But Persian poetry is rich in detail, and Chinese is rich because of its simplicity; and whereas the Persian is more mystical the Chinese is more natural and naturalistic. But the richness of both is an outcome of and reflects feudal conditions and a feudal frame of mind. Western poetry is written on a 'bigger' scale, as it were, and is a fitter vehicle for the expression of the more complex mind and emotions under Capitalism. And as to-day the social structure has become more complex the poetry has become more difficult.

But these Chinese lyrics rendered into English by Ch'u Ta-Kao are products of Feudalism, written as they were from the 10th to the 13th centuries. In China poetry as well as the other arts were the particular privilege of the cultured and leisured classes, and we shall look for the sufferings of downtrodden humanity in vain. But here are precious images, carved, as it were, on marble; lovely little bits of ivory on which the artist has painted exquisitely beautiful miniatures:

Her hair is a mass of cloud,
Her teeth are strings of pearls;
In a flowing gown and a little skirt of gauze,
Softly she knits her dark-blue brows.

There is an economy of words as also of detail. An emotion gives rise to an image which is woven into the texture like designs on a carpet.

Since my departure, Spring is half gone,
Every sight is heart-rending to me.
Below the steps the plum-blossoms fall white like snow;

When brushed away, they cover me over again,
In the love poems Nature plays an important part:
'If you remember my silken skirt of green,
Have tender regard for the sweet grass wherever you go'.
The Chinese find inspiration as well as consolation in Nature:
Though I have in me beautiful thoughts,
To whom can I impart them?
I shall happily enjoy my endowments from Nature,
And, when I return home,
Become an idler,
With a lute,
A bottle of wine,
By a rivulet decked with clouds.

One difference which here suggests itself between Chinese and Japanese poetry, despite the similarity and the same source from which both draw inspiration, is that the Japanese sometimes love images in themselves and presents them beautifully which inspired Imagists in our own century. Here is a whole Japanese poem, Poverty:
On a cold, snowy morning,
Somebody's child picking up,
With stiff chilled fingers,
Empty tins in the street.

All oriental poetry is reflective—seeking wisdom. But Chinese is more beautifully so:
Worldly affairs go by like running waters;
Our life floats as a dream.....
In my youth I was carefree;
Time flies as an arrow;
So, I have not perceived that the prime of life has gone,
Until now
When I begin to comisserate the moon at the full,
Flowers at the full,
Cups at the full.

And there is a strain of melancholy running through it all:
I fill my cup to the brim with green wine and beg you, my friend,
Stay for yet a while, do not go in haste.

Two parts of the spring-tide are taken by melancholy,
The third is by wind and rain.
Flowers were blooming, flowers are blown-

How much is left with you and me?
Let us murmur no more but sing out loud.
For who knows in peony-time next year
Where we shall meet each other again?

Reading these poems beautifully rendered into English by a Chinese I am surprised at the command Mr. Ch'u Ta-Kao has over English rhythms. The poems sound really 'attractive', as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch says in his introduction. More. They are even beautiful. I find them extremely charming; and I am sure all lovers of poetry will find them so.

AHMED ALI.

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

BUDDHACHARIT, by Dharmanand Kosambi, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/4.

One of the best books in Gujarati on the life and times of Gautam Buddha. Having been written by one of the most erudite scholars in the whole of India on the subject of Buddhism — viz., Acharya Dharmanand Kosambi—it is a very authoritative work. Its most attractive feature is that it is so written that it would interest the scholar as well as the ordinary educated reader who does not care for research or antique matters.

SHERTHANI ARTHIC TAPAS, by V. M. Kothari and J. P. Patel, Ahmedabad, price As. 4.

This is an economic survey of the village and industries of Shertha, near Kalol in North Gujarat. It describes the difficulties of the workers in this direction due to the mistrust of villagers. All the same it is full of very useful information and furnishes a very good guide as to how to approach the subject and make a success of it.

SARTHA GUJARATI JODANI KOSHA, edited by M. P. Desai, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, (third edition) price Rs. 4.

So far as spelling of words is concerned a sort of chaos prevailed in the Gujarati language. Various attempts to remedy it were being made from time to time but they met with scant success, primarily because there was no central authority to enforce the rules laid down in that behalf. Gandhiji, therefore, undertook to tackle the problem and called upon the Vidyapitha to prepare a dictionary of spelling (Jodani Kosha) on the basis of the Gujarati common element or accepted factor to be found on the subject. It was done and the authority of his name helped much to gain for it a great measure of acceptance. The University of Bombay, for instance, has accepted, it and, therefore, it is sure to filter down to institutions concerned with secondary education. In the course of eight years a third edition has been called for. Incidentally the editor promises to remove the great difficulty in the language, viz., the want of an uptodate comprehensive dictionary. When that is done, surely, it would be a glorious achievement.

PRACHIN BHARAT VARSHA, PART III by T. L. Shah, Baroda, price Rs. 6-8.

The author's ambition is to present a historical picture of ancient India between 900 B .C. and 100 A. D. The first volume treats of the Magadh period and the reigns of 18 Kings extensively; the second of the Maurya dynasty and incidentally tries to establish that Ashoka and Priyadarshina were two different persons and that the rock inscriptions attributed to Ashoka are really those engraved by Priyadarshina who was a Jain and that Sandrecotus was not Chandragupta but Ashoka Vardhan. The present volume deals with the fall of the Maurya dynasty and Shung and other later dynasties. Foreign invaders of India from Bactrian to Indoscythian invasions also form a part of it. It is a scholarly work and statements made in it are supported by proofs from coins, inscriptions and writings of old authors. It has roused, of course, an amount of controversy, but all the same is a monumental work.

"THE WEEK-END"

The absence of weekly journals of the type of "The Spectator" or "The New Statesman and Nation" has been one of the most serious lacunae in Indian journalism. The various efforts that were often made in this direction have for some inexplicable reason generally proved unsuccessful, and Mr. K. Iswara Dutt has thus shown remarkable courage in starting the "Week-end". A critical weekly journal has its distinctive function to perform. It has invaluable opportunities of moulding public opinion, and it provides a golden mean between one's daily newspaper, and the monthly reviews. The "Week-end" has kept before it C. P. Scott's famous observation "Comment is free, but facts are sacred" as an ideal, and we are promised that "it will not strive for popularity at the expense of principles or for circulation at the expence of influence". This forms an admirable credo indeed, and we trust that in the able and experienced hands of its founder, the "Week-end" will soon carve a niche for itself in Indian Journalism.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Congress Socialists Discover—Art As Mass Education Means—Realities On The Door-Step Overlooked —The Parel Experiment—Art And Environment—Art Lives Not On Accidents—The Photographic Society Of India—An Overdue Institution—The Poet Rises To The Occasion—Too Late Art At The B. P. C. C.

The exhibition organized by the Congress Socialists, of Soviet Posters art was entitled to the appreciation it has received. Seldom has the Jinnah Hall been put to such good use. For, it is known to every one who has watched the dynamics of Soviet propaganda that the "art history of the October Revolution begins" as Boris Persov has observed pertinently, "with the poster". It is surprising, however, that such an advanced body of international political consciousness as the Congress Socialists are believed to be should have taken so long to note art as the most obvious of the weapons of mass movements.

Their Door-Step

The surprise is all the more heightened by the fact that they seem to be unconscious of what has been actually happening, as it were, on their door-step.

I shall mention it. It has none of the spectacular features for a speech or a newspaper sermon. But it has all the elements of a great experiment which I would, with all the earnestness I can command, recommend go-ahead, members of the Congress Socialist Party to study, carefully and thoughtfully.

Tangible Facts For Mass Contacts

If they have visited their small unadvertised Parel centre, seen the pictures, in the room—particularly pictures like the "Weapons of the Proletariat" and others inspired by the U.S.S.R. pictorial methods of propaganda, they would not have forgotten to interest the Congress President in something tangibly concrete for mass contacts. I wonder whether they have any note or record of the efforts, for example, of music and amateur dramatics which some of the members of their Parel centre have been initiating.

Great Laboratory

The Parel centre is a laboratory for great art, education and cultural experiments. Its potentialities have been unfortunately, inadequately realised. It is a pity that the Soviet Posters exhibition, ostensibly meant for mass education, should have been organized at Girgaum rather than at Parel. If it is not too late, the Congress Socialists should see to it that another exhibition is arranged in that truly proletarian locality. For, art lives not on accidents and lives not independently of environment.

Art And Education Of Labour

I remember the visit some years ago of Mr. Fenner Brockway. "The New Leader", at the time, was publishing regularly and as a future, an extremely interesting series of wood-cuts. They were obviously an extravagance. The journal could easily have been illustrated by the cheaper methods of the photozinco processes. But observed Mr. Brockway, those in charge of the journal at the time preferred the costlier method definitely as means for educating the sensibilities of Labour.

THE ELEPHANTA SCULPTURES

The damage to the world-renowned sculptures at Elephanta has aroused nation-wide anxiety. But the answers to Prof. Ranga's querries in the Assembly have not done much to elucidate the position of these sculptures. For reasons best known to the Archaeological Department, the report of the Blackiston Committee still remains unpublished.

Rich Human Material Wasted

Fortunately, the conditions in India are not yet past-redemption. Labour, as a class, is more sensitive to the demands of art than even some of the most radical of political slogan mongers. And, it is this rich human material that awaits the earnest care and attention of the Congress Socialists. The human material is, as I suggested, sensitive to its environment, eager to express its frustrated instincts, equally eager to make graphic statements of its grievances. The Congress Socialists must learn to plan, shape and direct with dispassionate intelligence their talents, this vast untapped sources of massive energy.

Socialists Miss Opportunities

Is it really superfluous to mention the word "plan" to Congress Socialists? The opportunities they can utilise for mass education are almost infinite, if only they can "plan" their programme and their social objectives, inside the Municipalities and outside, inside the Assemblies and outside, inside the Congress and outside. Have they ever wasted, thought or attention on the election pictures issued by the B.P.C.C.?

Art At The B.P.C.C.

Have they scrutinised the "artistic" pictures of great men and the various knick-knacks that adorn the Congress House? Finally, do they know anything of the various processes, by which the nationally-minded artist is cheated out of honest wages? If they do know all these, it is time they began their socialist crusade against gratuitous philistinism.

Waiting For Accidents

They must not wait for the mere accident of Sjt. Tendulkar's return home for the profound common places of art and mass education which they have communicated to the Press. The orthodox outlook on art as the rich man's leisure luxury is still deep-rooted. Art as a political, national, social, economic, as well as cultural necessity has not yet emerged even as an essay writing theme,—the "advanced" thinkers treat it with lofty scorn. That is where the Socialists can help.

A Working Democratic Camera Group

The Photographic Society of India, organised about a fortnight ago, is entitled to the widest practical encouragement and support. The Society will not be surely the only camera group in the city. But it claims, quite legitimately, to be the first to throw open and wide its doors to every one eager to learn the elementary or the advanced phases of pictorial photography. It is not, like some of the camera societies and groups in the city exclusive. Its fees are not prohibitive. And, its thoroughly work-a-day and democratic atmosphere are evidently a guarantee of the valuable work it can accomplish for the advancement of both the technical science and art of photography. With such dilligent and painstaking workers, rich in practical experience and open-minded to all progressive tendencies as Sjts. A. J. Patel and M. Desai, there should be little, if at all, fear of the new society suffering inertia or routine orthodoxy.

The Poet Rises To The Occasion

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya has risen to the occasion. He did not miss the Soviet Poster Exhibition. After congratulating everybody, not excluding himself, of course, he informs the public that he understands that "in order to handle such a weapon (the poster) successfully, one needed an immense amount of cultural awakening." I suppose one must agree. Why was the truth delayed, however, until Sjt. Tendulkar's return from Russia? Can it be that Sjt. Tendulkar with the earthly eyes could see more and accomplish more than the "mystic" eyes of the ivory-tower artist? If he had been interested he would have known the Parel centre, I have referred to, as the "first step" taken by the Congress Socialist Party. The experiments at that centre have not been merely "first" but more important in some ways, than the show staged and written about for the benefit of the lofty essay-writing intelligentsia. Will Sjt. Harin learn to see Parel?—And, understand it!

OUR SHORT STORY

THE STATION MASTER

Dr. D. B. Patwardhan whose appointment as Hon. Asst. Obstetric Physician to Bai Motlibai and Sir Petit hospitals, Byculla has been recently Gazetted.

By A. S. Pushkin

(Translated from the Russian by A. Aziz Azad, continued from last week's issue).

The poor station master did not himself understand how he had permitted Dunya to drive with the hussar in his kibitka, how he was so blinded, and what had happened to his wits. Half an hour had hardly passed, when his heart began to ache. His uneasiness became so great that he did not wait longer but went himself to the church. Drawing near the church he saw the people dispersing, but Dunya was not to be seen either in the churchyard or in the service hall. He hurriedly entered the church; the priest was coming from the altar; the deacon was extinguishing the candles; two old ladies were still praying in a corner; but Dunya was not to be seen in the church. The worried father, after great hesitation, decided to ask the deacon if she were present at the mass. The deacon replied that she had not been present. The Station Master returned home neither dead nor alive. There was one hope left in his mind. Dunya due to the foolishness of youth, possibly had decided to drive to the following station where her god-mother lived. In dreadful uneasiness, he waited the return of the Kibitka on which he had allowed her to accompany the hussar. There were no signs of the return of the coachmen. At last toward evening he returned alone in a tipsy state, bringing the heartrending news: "Dunya had left the next station with the hussar."

The old man could not bear the misfortune that had befallen him, and then and there was confined to bed in the one where the young fraud had lain. Now the Station Master understood all that had happened and guessed that the sickness was a mere pretext. The unfortunate man became ill with a high fever. He was taken to village S... and a new station master was temporarily appointed in his place. The same physician who had treated the hussar, cared for him. He assured the station master that the young man had been in perfect health, and that he even then guessed his evil intentions. but kept quiet, fearing his whip. The German spoke the truth to emphasize his own "foresightedness," but this did not in the least quieten his unfortunate patient. As soon as he recovered from his illness, the station master requested leave for two months, and not whispering a word to anyone about his intention, started on foot in search of his daughter. From the travelling papers registered in the station master's book, he learned that Captain of Cavalry, Minsky, had travelled from Smolensk to Petersburg. The coachman who drove his kibitka related that Dunya wept all the way, although it seemed she went of her own will. "Maybe," thought the station master, "I can succeed in bringing back home by strayed sheep." With this thought he arrived in Petersburg and stayed with the Ismailsky regiment at the house of a resigned under-officer who was his old co-worker. He started his search. Shortly afterwards, he learned that the cavalry officer, Minsky, was in Petersburg and lived in Domitory's Inn. The station master decided to meet him.

Miss Sulochana, the well-known star of Bombay whose wedding will take place shortly. She has left for Palestine; where probably she will be married.

Early in the morning, he came to his rooms and requested to be announced to His Right Honourableship, saying that an old soldier requested to see him. The military lackey who was polishing boots on a boat-stretcher, declared that the master was sleeping and did not receive anyone before eleven o'clock. The station master left the place and returned at the appointed time. Minsky himself came out wearing a dressing gown and red skull-cap. "What do you want" he asked him. The old man's heart began to fail, tears fell from his eyes, and in a quivering voice, he could only utter: "Your Right Honourableship! . . . Do me a Godly favour!. . . ." Minsky cast a glance at him quickly, became enraged, caught him by his hand, led him to his study and closed the door after him. "Your Right Honourableship," continued the old man, "What falls from the cartload is lost. At least return my poor Dunya to me. Now you have satisfied yourself, don't ruin her uselessly..."

"What has been done cannot be undone," said the young man in extreme confusion; "I am guilty before you, and am glad to ask your pardon; but don't think that I could part with Dunya: she will be happy, take my honest word for it. What do you need her for? She loves me; she has forgotten all about her past life. Neither you, nor she will forget what has already taken place." Then thrusting something in the station master's sleeves, he opened the door, and the station master did not remember how he came to be on the street.

He stood motionless for a long time. At last, finding a roll of bills behind his cuff, he unfolded them and found several notes of fifty roubles each. The tears again came into his eys, tears of indignation. He pressed the papers into a ball, threw them onto the ground, trampled them under his feet and went away. . . He walked some steps, stopped, thought for a while, . . . and returned. . . But the notes were not there. A well-dressed young man, seeing him, ran towards a carriage, got in hurriedly and cried aloud "Be gone!" The

H. H. Krishna Raja of Edapalli State, near Cochin who has thrown open temples in his territory to Harijans.

station master did not run after him. He decided to return home to his post office, but wanted at least a glimpse of his poor Dunya. For this reason, after a couple of days, he went again to Minsky; but the military lackey told him roughly that the master did not receive anyone, and pushed him out of the hall, banging the door under his very nose. The station master stood and stood—and then went away.

* * *

On the very same day towards evening while; he was walking on Liteiny street, after having attended evening mass at the Church, of All Mourners, suddenly a beautiful sleigh passed in front of him and the station master recognised Minsky. The sleigh halted at the entrance of a three-storyed house and the hussar ran up the flight of steps. A happy idea flashed in the brain of the station master. He returned and drawing close to the coachman asked, "Whose horse is this, brother?" "Is it Minsky's?"— "Exactly so," replied the coachman, "What do you want?"—"This is what; your master ordered me to carry a letter to his Dunya but I forgot where his Dunya lived."—"Here in this house on the second floor. You are too late now, brother, with your letter; at present he himself is there with her".—"That does not matter", objected the Station Master with an inexpressible feeling in his heart, "Thanks for informing me, but I must do my duty." With these words, he mounted the stairs.

Begum M. A. Faruki, Bar-at-Law, Assistant Secretary, Allahabad High Court Bar Library. She is the first Indian woman lawyer to appear before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

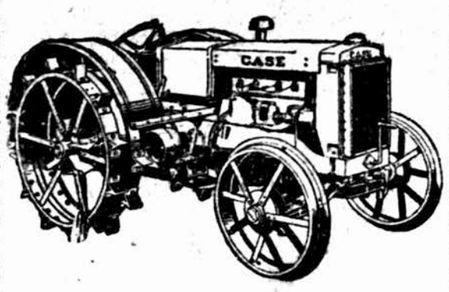
The door was closed; he rang the bell, he waited restlessly for a few moments. The fumbling of a key was heard. "Does Avdoteya Samsonovna live here?" he asked. "Yes, here," replied a young servant girl; "Why do you ask for her?" The Station Master entered the hall without replying to the maid's question. "Don't, don't!" cried the maid, "Avdoteya Samsonovna is busy with guests." But the Station Master did not pay any attention to her. The first two rooms were dark, the third one was lighted. He came to an open door and stopped. In a beautifully decorated and artistically furnished room, Minsky was sitting in a thoughtful mood. Dunya, dressed in all the splendour of fashion, was sitting like a lady in an English saddle on the arm of his easy chair. She was looking passionately at Minsky, curling his dark hair on her finger. The poor station master! Never before had his daughter looked so beautiful to him; he could not keep from watching her. "Who's there?" she asked, not lifting her head. He remained quiet. Having received no reply, Dunya raised her head.....and with a cry, fell to the carpet. Frightened, Minsky hastened to lift her and suddenly seeing the old station master at the door, left Dunya and approached him, quivering with anger. "What do you want?" he said to him, clinching his teeth. "Why are you following at my heels like a brigand for? Do you want to cut my throat? Get out!" And with a strong hand clutching the old man by his coat collar, pushed him down the stairs.

The old man returned to his lodging. His friend advised him to lodge a complaint against Minsky, but the station master thought for a while, waved his hand, and decided to give up. After two days he left Petersburg returning home to his station. Once more he took charge of his duties. "It is already the third year," he concluded, "that I have lived without Dunya, and since then I have not heard a bit of news about her, not even a rumour. Is she alive or not, God only knows Everything happened under the sun. She is not the first nor the last woman cheated by a "scape-grace" traveller, retained for sometime, and then thrown away. There are many such in Petersburg, the young foolish girls, to-day dressed in satins and velvet, but to-morrow you see them sweeping the streets along with the shameless cabaret girls. When one thinks that

(Continued on page 42)

"CASE"

Tractors and Agricultural Implements.



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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Sport And Prohibition

(BY J C MAITRA.)

In view of the total prohibition which the Congress Ministries in the various provinces are trying to bring about in the next three years, an interesting question has been raised in the columns of the "Chronicle" as to whether licence should be granted to sporting clubs and gymkhanas at a nominal fee as at present prevailing, or they should be taxed on the same basis as hotels and bars. The writer of the article is of the opinion that they should be taxed equally. He points out that the clubs and Gymkhanas Consume huge quantities of liquor at a cheaper price when they have dances and dinner parties and the like in addition to their daily rations. There is, therefore, no justification for their treatment on a different footing from hotels and restaurants. So the state should levy their duties impartially so that they may realise more money from them, and incidentally reduce the consumption of liquor

SPORTSMEN'S VIEW.

As it will be seen from above, the writer has considered the question from the point of state revenue only. There are other aspects of the question of prohibition which have been discussed threadbare by Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders. I need not enter into them here. I would only discuss it from the angle of a sportsman. It is recognised on all hands that the habit of drink leads to physical deterioration and degeneration. Consequently, all the leading sportsmen of the world are aboslute teetollars. They are even non-smokers. If alcohol drinks and tobacco are tabooed by sportsmen in Western Countries where the climatic conditions are so salubrious and standard of living so high, should they be encouraged—or even permitted—in a country like India where the enervating climate and low standard of living actually retarel the progress of the nation's health?

ITS RUINOUS EFFECT

I know I shall be ridiculed if I proposed the banning of smokes from the club premises not because players and athletes must have them, but because the vast majority of the members who do not take much of a part in active sport or actual play. Cannot do without them. However, I would leave the smokers to themselves. But the case of drinkers is quite different. It is taken so easily to excess—almost without one's knowledge or consciousness—that checking is impossible. I have noticed many instances of rising players whose careers have been ruined through the drinking habit.

A FASHION.

I need hardly mention that Indians are not habituated to drink from their birth like the Europeans. In fact it is considered a vice among them and those who drink are looked down upon by the community But Western games have introduced this habit as a matter of fashion. And a young player is baptized to it as he comes in contact with those who set the fashion in the sporting world. Gradually he cultivates the habit as he comes into greater contact with them until he becomes a confirmed drinker. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that this fashionable code should be scotched from our club life without delay.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

Fortunately for us, the principal gymkhana as like the Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas and most of the sporting clubs in the city do not possess a bar. But there are others which being considered more fashionable or high brow, do the task of initiation. I am told some or these institutions depend upon their bears for the major contribution of their incomes. The hotels and restaurans do not pyay a mean part in quenching the thirst of our players after they have done with the club bars.

NO MORE LICENCE.

Therefore, if India is to rise as a nation in the sporting world, she must eschew alcoholic drinks from her sporting clubs and institutions altogether whether they are fashionable clubs like the Willingdon Sports Club or the Cricket Club of India or common "akhadas." spirituous drinks should have no place. Exception has been made in the case of Europeans as they are said to be inseparably wedded to the habit. Let it be restricted within the precinets of their own clubs, although I have strong objection even to this licence

I know of many European players who are not addicted to the drinking habit. The number of teetollars among them is not small Many of them get into the habit under persuasion or pressure from friends. If a bar is not within their easy reach, they would be safe. It would be more advisable, therefore, not to have a bar at all. Those who cannot do without a drink at all, may be allowed to have it in a restricted quantity

SET NEW FASHION.

I fully realise the difficulties of rationing it with any degree of success. High tariff alone can serve the purpose to a certain extent at the moment A strong public opinion should be formed against the fashion of offering spirituous drinks. Drinks of a healthier nature should take its place. Meanwhile the ministry should set its face against the granting of new licences and renewal of old ones to clubs in which Indians are members. This should be their first step. The European clubs should engage their attenyears it may be possible to make them it may be possible to make them "dry" as well Once they realise the incalculable harm which their fashion has been doing to the country of their adoption and to themselves—I am optimistic enough to expect them to give up the habit altogether.

Landlady's Amazing Revelations

English Girls Run After Indian Students

"For five years I have had Indian students as boarders, and my experiences have been an eye-opener to me.

"I have been astounded by the behaviour of some white girls in their associations with Indian students who have stayed with me.

"They nave run after the men to such an extent that I have had to speak very straight to them. Any my experience has been that the majority of the girls are from good families," writes a Landlady in a Mail paper.

When first I began letting rooms to Indian students I made it quite clear that the rule of the house was that they must have no lady visitors:

For weeks I was under the delusion that that rule was being observed. Imagine my surprise when one of my neighbours from across the street came and asked me if I was aware of what was going on in my house.

She told me that girls were going in and out at different times of the day

SAW GIRLS COMING TO HOUSE

I did not really believe her, but finally asked my son to keep a watch.

He saw girls come to the house and knock at the window of the bedroom where the students were stayng. Then they went to the door and were admitted.

I kept watch myself after that, and one day caught one of the men, in his pyjamas, and dressing-gown, opening the door to a girl.

When I challenged them they were quite brazen about it. The girl told me she was just calling in on her way to her work. She was a typist in a city office.

UNDETERRED

I told her she was not to come to the house again, and gave my boarder a week's notice. He argued that everything was quite above board, and in front of the girl pointed out he had already a wife in India.

But that did not deter the girl. Twice during the week I had to stop her at the door, and even after that I saw her waiting along the street in the hope of seeing the man.

My suspicions were properly aroused by these incidents, and afterwards I kept a very wary eye on my student boarders.

I had constant trouble. More often than not I did not blame the men. Girls would stop them outside the house, speak to them if they were sitting at the window, and even come to the door and ask for "Mr.—oh, I can't pronounce his name."

The majority of those girls were of good upbringing and in jobs. I spoke to several of them, and tried to point out to them how foolish they were. But they either became impertinent or merely said nothing, but were still to be seen hanging about the house.

WANTED GIRL TO STAY NIGHT

Perhaps the most brazen piece of impertinence in my whole experience occurred one night last winter.

I had an Indian medical student in a front room. He was about 30 years of age, and had a wife in his own country.

One night about twelve o'clock he knocked at my door, and asked if he could speak to me.

Then he said he and a girl friend had been out together, and when he took her home the girl had lost her key or forgotten it. Her people were away from home, and she could not get in. He wanted to know if it would be all right if he could give up his bed to the girl and he would sleep on a sofa in the room.

Astounded, I asked if he meant the same room as the girl. He nodded eagerly.

Immediately I told him I could not allow such a thing, but said that the girl, if she liked, could have the use of a spare bed in my own room.

He was quite annoyed, and kept saying no harm would come to the girl as he was a married man and she was a respectable young lady.

WANT A GOOD TIME

I pointed out that if the girl was so respectable she would have nothing to do with the arrangement, and then I added that he would have to go, as he had already broken the rule of the house by bringing in a girl.

Then I went and told the girl she could have the spare bed in my room. The upshot of that was they both left the house.

It seems to me that the whole trouble is girls are carried away by the desire to have a good time, no matter how they have it.

These men have always plenty of money, and are more than willing to spend it. They are always extremely well dressed and are cultured men of the world.

The girls don't seem to care what they do as long as they have the good time these men can give them.

And in fairness to the men the majority of them are decent fellows, and few men in a strange country, no matter what colour they may be, could stand up to the constant temptation to which these girls subject them.

It's a problem I have given up. Next term I am refusing to let rooms to Indian students.

The subject of the essay was "Tides," and little Willie did his subject full justice. This is what he wrote:

"There are all kinds of tides. First of all we have the spring tide and the neap tide, then there's the Yule tide, and tongue-tied, and woebetied, and eventide and noontide. And I expect there's a tidy lot more I don't know about."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Life Insurance and Finance canvassers and organisers to apply promptly stating terms and business prospects. Organising Executive on tour Box No. 9067, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A G.D. Architect capable of designing modern residences. Quick in work and practical experience with Architectural firm preferable. Confirmation in permanent grade of 100—5—250 after six months probation. Apply sharp with testimonials and specimen drawings to Resident Director. Hindustan Housing Co., Ltd., Benares. (9021)

62. TO BE LET

5, Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor", ground floor flat of two rooms, facing sea, Rs. 140. Wodehouse Road, Orient Building, modern three rooms flat, Rs. 90. (9073)

174. BOOKS

Just received Ghirardi's Radio course; Servicing with data; Gernsback's Library. (Set of 4 cost Re. 1/8); Lakhani Book Depot, Bombay. (9077)

At Bargain—Van Deveide's Books: Sex Hostility 17s. 6d.; Ideal Marriage 25s.; Fertility and Sterility 25s.; Sex Efficiency Through Exercises 25s.,—Rs. 57 per set. The Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum, Bombay. (9031)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

For Obstinate Skin Diseases—Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong foot. Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thompson Taylor and all chemists. (9051)

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia), Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thompson and all Chemists. (9051A)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted candidates to secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by post. Registrar. Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (9036)

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively Prospectus Free. (9000)

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps: Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.) P.O.—Datha (Kathiawar. India) (8594)

221. BIRTH CONTROL PATENTS

Birth Control—Sure and Sucessful remedy. Contains no quinine. External use only. Price: Rs. 3. Vasant Chemicals, Europe shop, Manmad, Bombay Pr. (9066)

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three persons, Badloo Husseinbacas, Saimulla Rahimbacas and Farjan Badal, were arrested early this morning. They are suspected to have been concerned in theft of jewellery, clothes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 2,579 belong to Abdul Razak residing at Jairaj Lane, Kamatipura.

An unemployed youth named Hormusji M. Bisni (30) threw himself in front of a running train on the B. B. & C. I. Railway this morning between Charni Road and Marine Lines. His body was cut up into two parts. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide at the inquest.

A woman who tried to put out the flames on her child was herself burnt and resulted in a double tragedy.

Witness was told on Thursday evening that his son had removed the two people to K. E. M. Hospital. He later learnt that the mother of the child had tried to put out the flames on the girl and was herself burnt. The woman died yesterday and the girl this morning.

An accident verdict was returned at the inquest to-day.

He was excommunicated because he had attended the wedding of a friend who married a girl from another sect.

This was stated at the inquest on Amaraj Pratapmall (35) a Marwari Shroff, residing in Fort, who died of poisoning at his residence on September 3.

The deceased, his uncle deposed at the inquest, was very much distressed. He had no illness of any kind. He left pedhi on September 3, at about 10-30 a.m. At noon when witness was in the Small Causes Court he received information that the deceased was suddenly taken ill. By the time witness went home, the deceased had expired.

The police found in a pocket a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police stating that he was tired of his life because of the excommunication.

A verdict of death by cyanide poisoning which he had voluntarily administered himself was recorded by the Bombay Coroner to-day.

On the morning of September 3, a house in Oak Lane was broken open, while the inmates were away and property valued at Rs. 883 were removed.

Antonio Peter Fernandez was arrested on suspicion yesterday by the Palton Road police in this connection, as, it is alleged, he was seen prowling about in the vicinity.

He was remanded to custody till September 30 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

"ASSAULTED AND THROWN IN TANK"

Story Of Excise Raid And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An Excise Inspector, Mr. Lowji Nasservanji Cama, is lying in a precarious condition in the Charak Clinic at Charni Road as a result of serious injuries received in an assault by about a hundred villagers in Darangi, a town in the Thana district near Virar.

It appears Mr. Cama received certain information that illicit liquor was manufactured by certain villagers in Narangi village. He therefore planned to raid the village at about 10 p.m. on the 12th instant.

He had only with him a few constables of the Excise Department and not the police constables of the Thana District Police. When he raided a house, he found a jar of illicit liquor and arrested three persons.

The report of the arrest of the three persons by the Excise Inspector spread like wild fire in the village and in a few minutes about a hundred persons collected armed with lathis and stones. Mr. Cama and his party found themselves helpless before an overwhelming hordes of the villagers and began to retreat. The villagers however chased them for over a mile, and near a tank Mr. Cama and some of his men were brutally assaulted. One of the assailants it is said whipped out a knife and stabbed Mr. Cama in the back. This rendered him unconscious. The villagers then threw him in the tank and made good their escape. The three persons who were arrested by Mr. Cama also were let loose by the villagers. The police being informed, a search for Mr. Cama was carried out and he was found in the tank profusely bleeding and in an unconscious condition. He was brought to the Charak Clinic where he is lying in a precarious condition.

So far no arrest has been made by the Police, although enquiry is in progress.

Mr. Cama's condition to-day is said to be critical.

Sub-Inspector L. N. Cama who is lying in a precarious condition as a result of serious injuries received in an assault by some villagers in Narangi, in Thana District.

New Midwives

The result of the Examination for Midwives held by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council during August-September 1937 was declared at the office of the Council on 17th Sept. 1937.

In all 69 candidates appeared for the examination out of which 47 were declared successful.

Manoramabai Mhatre topped the list with 102 marks while Daulat T. Kothawala stood second with 98 marks.

The local Government has suppressed the District Board of Bhagalpur and the Local Boards of Bhagalpur District for a period of three months This is the sixth period of their supersession since the 14th March, 1936, each period covering three months.

Mr. L. Karam Chand Bedi, Martial Law Prisoner who was released from Andamans was given a warm reception at Lahore Railway Station on Thursday. Photo shows:—Mr. L. Karam Chand wearing garlands of Fruits.

Reformism Is Way To Revolution

Roy Condemns Slogan Of "Long Live Revolution"

BHIMAVARAM, Sept. 16.

"Super-Radicals and Romantic revolutionaries may say that what I say is all reformism But there is no other road to revolution. Revolutions cannot be made to order. They come as a course of historical necessity," observed Mr. M. N. Roy addressing a huge gathering of about 5,000 people at Polamaru.

Continuing he referred to the cries of "Long Live Revolution" and "Communist International-ki-Jai", etc. with which he was greeted as he entered the village, and said that revolution and communism were nearest to his heart and nobody would be more pleased than himself to hear such slogans.

Mrs. Roy's Speech

"But I would like these enthusiastic youths" added Mr. Roy, "to be more alive to the realities of the situation. You should not become intellectual slaves. There are thousands of villagers gathered here before you and what is the use of shouting slogans which not one of them can understand?

"Does any one of them know what communism is and what revolution means? They may blindly respond "Jai" to your slogans. But there is no use putting your ideas into their mouth. You should ascertain their ideas, act accordingly and lead them step by step"

Speaking next Mrs. Roy said that Mr. Roy and herself were much pleased to hear the revolutionary slogans, the Socialists raised. She said that Mr. Roy was one of the founders of the Communist International, and she was also a worker in that cause.—United Press.

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Rs. 10 LAKHS FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Government's Instructions To District Committees

The Budget provision of Rs. 10 lakhs which has been approved by the Legislative Assembly for expenditure on "Village Water Supply" during the remaining months of the current financial year is distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Commissioner, Northern Division ...	3,50,000
Commissioner, Central Division ...	1,50,000
and Commissioner, Southern Division	2,00,000

making a total of Rs. 7,00,000 with a balance of Rs. 3,00,000 in reserve with Government to meet further demands, chiefly from the General and Southern Divisions. This reserve is also meant to be utilized for special grants in the case of approved works or groups of works costing more than Rs. 10,000 each.

Government desire that the lists of proposed works, both old and new, drawn up by each District Local Board should be carefully scrutinized by an informal committee consisting of the Collector, the elected members of the Legislature representing the district (particularly the members representing the Scheduled Classes), the President of the District Local Board and one or more recognized rural uplift workers to be selected by the Collector in consultation with the elected members of the Legislature and the Backward Class Officer.

This Committee, which will be set up immediately by the Collector in each district, will draw up a revised list of works which can be completed as far as possible by 31st March 1938. In drawing up this list and, in framing a revised estimate of cost for each work, the Committee will obtain technical advice from the District Local Board Engineer and the Government Executive Engineer.

DIRECTIONS TO DISTRICTS.

Government has directed that each District Committee should make provision, wherever possible, for converting existing step-wells into draw-wells, because the water in the former generally gets polluted and causes guinea-worm disease. Besides wells and tanks, provision will also be made for putting up 'bunds' across streams and nallas. In certain villages where it would be a waste of money to dig a new well or bore an old one which has gone dry, the raising of bunds in suitable places would be the only effective method of relieving water scarcity.

The expenditure of the allotted grants on approved works will 'not' be 'conditional', as at present, on the receipt of contributions equal to one-third of the cost of each work from the Local Board and villagers combined. Government however desire that preference should be given to those villages which have already contributed their share of the cost of a particular work or which may now undertake to make contributions in cash or in the shape of free labour, free supply of carts, etc.

Government consider it desirable that the agency for the execution of all works pertaining to wells should be the District Local Board under the supervision of the Collector and the Executive Engineer, and the agency for the execution of works other than wells, e.g. tanks, should be the Executive Engineer.

Government desire that in spending these allotments the Commissioners and Collectors should pay special attention to the needs of the Scheduled Classes, especially in districts where on account of caste prejudice these classes have not yet been accorded full facilities in the matter of drinking water.

The Divisional Commissioners have been directed to report to Government in the first week of November how they have actually distributed the grants allotted to them among the various districts in their Divisions, whether they expect that the whole of the divisional allotment will be usefully spent before 31st March 1938 and whether they require any special or additional grant from the reserve of Rs. 3 lakhs with Government.

Govt. Trounced In Assembly

Exciting Scenes In Insurance Bill Debate

MODY AND JINNAH PITTED AGAINST EACH OTHER

Hansraj's Amendment Gets Unanimous Support Of Elected Indians

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, September 18.

Unexpected developments which took the House itself by surprise gave a startling turn to to-day's proceedings in the Assembly.

Sharp cleavages of opinion and excited scenes, members showing fists to each other, Mr. Jinnah in conflict with his own party member Sir H. P. Mody—these were some of to-day's incidents disturbing the ordinarily placid discussion of the Insurance Bill.

Full three hours were taken up by Mr. Hansraj's amendment which found the Government and the European Group pitted against the combined strength of all groups of elected Indians and was finally carried against Government by a majority of 13 votes.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, September 18.

The Central Legislative Assembly held an extra meeting to-day in order to get through the Insurance Bill. Question hour was dispensed with and after Mr. Lalchand Navalrai had withdrawn his amendment, moved on Wednesday, to the effect that Mutual and Provident Companies should have their Actuarial Investigation in ten years, instead of five for other companies, the House took up Raizada Hansraj's two amendments to Clause 12, the effect of which would be to require insurance companies to show separately the business done in India and also the business done outside.

RATE-CUTTING MUST GO

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained that the effect of the amendment would be felt equally by the Indian companies doing business abroad and foreign companies doing business in India. The object was to show clearly whether the bonus paid by the companies in India was justified by the amount of business done and the profits earned in India.

Mr. Desai cited the example of shipping companies, which by rate-cutting drove out their competitors and then put up the rates. He wanted to prevent a similar, unfair competition of rate-cutting in the shape of bonuses paid by foreign companies, not out of the profits earned in India but out of the profits earned in world-wide business, so as to drive out the competitors and create a monopoly. It was one of the most vital points in the Bill. It would enable one to see whether companies were carrying on their business on genuine and economic lines or not.

IT WOULD AFFECT BONUS

Mr. P. J. Griffiths opposed the amendment on three grounds; First, if the law of the averages was not applied over a sufficiently large area, fluctuations in bonus would be so great as to destroy confidence. The result of the amendment would be to split up funds into several parts and this would also lead to fluctuation, which was undesirable from the point of view of both Indian and foreign companies. Secondly, if the foreign companies showed the amount of business done in India separately, it would give the policy-holder an inadequate sense of security and would fail to show the total financial security behind the policy. Thirdly, if fluctuations occurred, the companies would have to keep in hand larger reserve funds in order to meet the unexpected than if things were steady. Consequently instead of paying as large a bonus as possible, the companies would try to pay as little as possible, and increase the reserve against the rainy day.

SATYAMURTI'S STRAIGHT QUESTION

Mr. Satyamurti refuted the statement that a splitting up of funds would occur as a result of the amendment, which merely wanted splitting up of accounts. If business was done in an honest and straightforward manner, why should any company object to showing accounts separately as the amendment required? What was it that they wanted to conceal from the public?

(European Group: Nothing.)

Mr. Satyamurti asked: "Why then do you not want to show your Indian business"?

The speaker declared that foreign companies were seeking to undercut the Indian companies by getting money from outside, and offering bonus out of the profits made outside. The Indian ploicyholder was not interested in the funds of Canadian companies in Canada, but their funds in this country. Further, the Indian policyholder was not unpatriotic, and was not merely interested in security but also in the growth of Indian companies and Indian business.

EUROPEANS LEARN WISDOM

Mr. Chapman-Mortimer insisted that the amendment would really have the effect of splitting up the life fund. That was what his group objected to. Complete separation of Indian business from other business would be to the detriment of the Indian policyholder. The European Group, he declared, undoubtedly wanted its interests to be protected, just as the Congress Party wanted its own interests to be

(Continued on Page 32.)

Lord Brabourne listening to the Bombay Corporation address read by the Mayor in the Town Hall on Saturday.

GIVING IMPETUS TO VILLAGE CRAFTS

Mahatma Addresses Joint Meeting Of A. I. S. A. And A. I. V. I. A.

WILL PRESIDE OVER EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE NEXT MONTH

WARDHA, September 18.

The All-India Village Industries Association discussed proposals for giving an impetus to village crafts in the provinces, where Congress Ministries have been formed.

A joint meeting of the All-India Spinners' Association and the Akhil Bharatiya Gramodyoga Sangha was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi yesterday.

Some members saw Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon in the afternoon.

Mahatma Gandhi is feeling better to-day.

Acharya Kriplani and Mr. M. R. Masani arrived here to-day.

Latest Zanzibar And War News Page 18

Acharya Kriplani will address the Navabharat Vidyalaya students.

Mahatma Gandhi will preside over the Educational Conference on October 23, 24 and 25. The Provincial Ministers will attend the Conference and an educational scheme will be ready for the Congress Ministry after the Conference.—A.P.

BENGAL INVITATION TO MAHATMA

To Attend A. I. C. C. Meeting At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee decided to-night to invite Gandhiji to attend the A. I. C. C. meeting in October at Calcutta.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is understood to have undertaken to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the members of the Working Committee.

Six sub-committees have been formed in connection with the meeting of the A. I. C. C. and Working Committee.—A.P.

Munshi Commends Moscow Method

Bombay Minister On How To Plan Free & Compulsory Primary Education

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, September 18.

The Russian method of tackling the problem of illiteracy had become almost a standard for many countries, as within a few years after the Revolution Russia had succeeded in increasing the percentage of literacy to 92.

The whole outlook on primary education had been changed since the world war and every big country in the world was tackling the problem almost on the same lines as Russia.

So said Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, giving his personal views on free and compulsory primary education in the Legislative Assembly to-day.

Members of the Congress Party had been given freedom to give out their personal opinions on primary education so that these views might be helpful in drafting a Bill to be introduced at the next session.

LITERACY AND PROHIBITION

Mr. Baburao Gaikwad, Independent Labour Party, in the course of his speech on the resolution and amendments before the House said that Government had to decide between prohibition and removal of illiteracy. The speaker considered removal of illiteracy of masses was much more important than introduction of prohibition, which no doubt was important also. There could be no two opinions regarding making education "Swadeshi." But the speaker said whether it was Swadeshi or foreign, Government should immediately proceed to introduce free and compulsory education. Government should not be vague and should fix a definite time within which time primary education would be introduced free and compulsory.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker (Democrat) moved an amendment to the effect that compulsory primary education should be introduced through that language alone, which was the language of each one of the linguistic areas of the Province.

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said that there were three factors to be considered and they were primary, free and compulsory. He said that Government should make special provision for primary education of the propertyless proletariat. He quoted how during the time of the Czars in Russia only three crores of Roubles were spent on education, while after the revolution and when Lenin came into power in 1917, 33 crores of Roubles were spent for education. This was after the revolution and there was not much money and yet Lenin spent 17 times more than the Czars did. It was not money, which was wanted. What was required was the using of brains by Congress Ministry. India was the wealthiest country but wealth was not equally distributed.

PLEA FOR URDU SCHOOLS

Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassan, Muslim Leaguer, moved an amendment to Mr. Karandiker's amendment to the effect that so far as Muslim boys and girls were concerned, education should be imparted in their mother-tongue, Urdu.

Mr. D. J. Ferreira (Progress Party) pointed out that empty stomachs would refuse to accept mental development. He was in favour of a course, which would give the State right over a portion of all the moneys subscribed to all charities, which could be utilised for the bodily and mental uplift of the masses.

WHAT STATE CAN DO

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, giving his personal views on Primary Education, stated that the present outlook on education was different than it was when the Primary Education Act was passed. There was a change in the outlook all over the world since the world war. In old days the State did not take the responsibility for education. It was either the Local Bodies or private agencies, which looked to education of children. After the war countries like Russia started a big drive against illiteracy. Then it was found that vast populations were illiterate and there was not sufficient finance and very little equipment but in spite of such handicaps, Russia was able to educate her children in greater number because the State took over the responsibility.

TEN YEARS' ACHIEVEMENT

In ten years it had achieved what had not been achieved in centuries. In pre-war days children attending primary schools in Russia were only 50 per cent, while after the war and after the State undertook the task the percentage of children attending schools was 92. Newspaper circulation before the war was only 2.5 millions, while in 1930, it was 22 millions. This rapid success was due to the State drive against illiteracy. The Russian system of tackling the problem had been accepted as a standard now. It had now been recognised that the cost of primary education was the first charge on the revenues of State, which was a centralised social agency. Even in England the State had taken greater control of primary education.

NO USE TINKERING

In India, especially in Bombay, continued Mr. Munshi, there was no use tinkering with the problem. It was essential to drive out illiteracy at all costs if illiteracy had to be driven out. It could be gone only by the State.

COST OF EDUCATION

The total cost of primary education in the presidency in year 1927 was a crore and 91 lakhs and if Government had to undertake education as adumbrated it would cost three crores and 34 lakhs. If the State had to provide that amount it would be impossible at this stage or in this generation. What was required was to readjust distribution of costs. He quoted figures from Bengal, Madras and Bihar and show how very costly education in Bombay was. Between 1913 and 1924 the cost of education in Bombay had increased by 185 per cent. The position had to be considered in all its bearings, before any scheme of primary education was introduced.

MORE HOMELY METHODS

The speaker referred to Russia and Ireland and their methods of imparting education to students and he suggested that India should adjust herself to her environments and education should be imparted accordingly, instead of insisting upon school buildings, chairs and tables. He did not see why students should not receive their education in verandhas or under tree-shade.

The Government appealed for co-operation of public in the matter and he was confident that many would come forward and give voluntary help by starting night schools etc. The curriculum of studies had also to be changed and text books had to be got revised.

HINDUSTANI

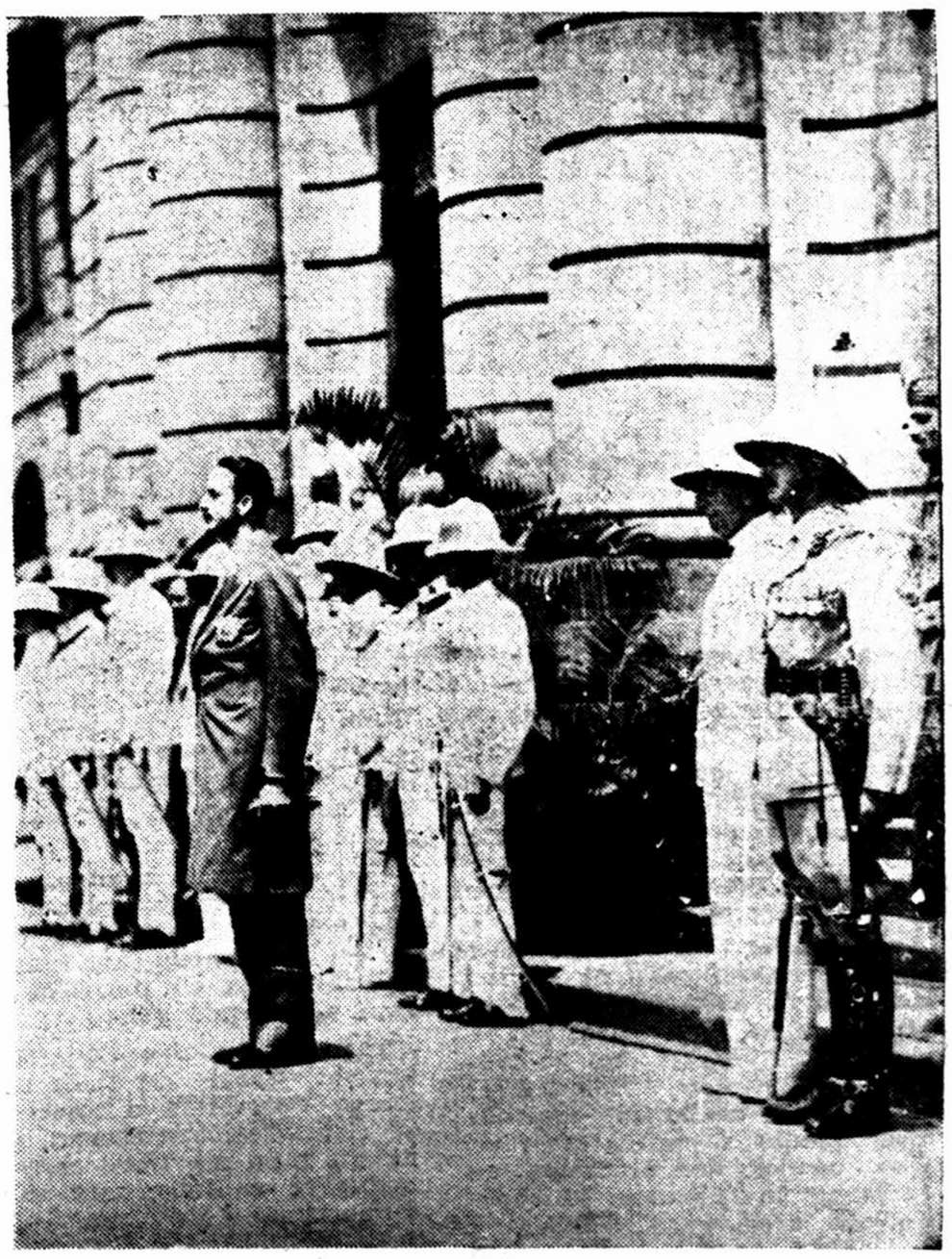
He admired the efforts that were being made to make Hindustani the "lingua franca" of India, but it should not be taken that it could be a substitute for the mothertongue. His impression was that it would be a second language of India. If Hindustani took the place of the mothertongue it would be at the cost of the cultural side of Indian languages. The Government of Bombay were also committed to the spread of Hindustani. Regarding Urdu schools, the speaker said that Urdu could not be taught through compulsion. What was necessary was the creation of public opinion and private efforts to impart education in Urdu.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Hazrat Khan supported Mr. Chundrigar's amendment, while Mr. J. G. More also spoke on the original motion

Mr. Mahomedali Allabux was in favour of women teachers for primary schools. He wanted that the present text books should be changed and English should be taught from the very first year.

Mr. B. M. Gupte wanted the House not to hurry with their schemes and asked them to give sufficient time to Congress to bring forth their scheme.

The House adjourned till 10-30 a.m. on Monday when the discussion would be resumed.



Lord Brabourne snapped at the Ballard Pier before boarding the ship for England on Saturday.

NEW GOVERNOR SWORN IN

POONA, Sept. 18.

Sir Roger Lumley was sworn in as Governor of Bombay at a small Durbar held in the picturesque ballroom of the Ganeshkhind Government House at 3 p.m. to-day. The Durbar was attended by the Council of Ministers, military and civil authorities, legislators and public men.

Oaths were administered by Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of High Court of Bombay and peels of guns announced Sir Roger's assumption of office.

Bengal Governor At Simla

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 18.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal with his personal staff arrived here to-day.

BOMBS DROPPED NEAR BRITISH DESTROYER

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Six heavy bombs were dropped near the British destroyer "Fearless" when off Gijon by an aeroplane which then returned in the direction of Gijon.

There were no casualties nor any damage.—Reuter.

BOMBING OF PORT BOU & ITS SEQUEL

PERPIGNAN, Sept. 18.

As a result of the recent bombing of Port Bou on the Spanish side of the Frontier Railway between Port Bou and Catalonia has been cut.

The Municipal Council at Cerbere on the French side of the Frontier has decided to resign as a protest because the insurgent 'planes flew over Cerbere in order to bomb Port Bou.—Reuter.

VICTIM OF ITALO-GERMAN AGGRESSION

GENEVA, Sept 18.

The Spanish Premier Dr. Negrin in his speech in the Assembly demanded of the League to recognise that Spain was a victim of Italo-German aggression, and to seek means to end such aggression.—Reuter.

Dictatorships Threaten Civilisation

ROOSEVELT DEFENDS DEMOCRACY

America Determined To Fight World Menace

WASHINGTON, September 17.

A spirited attack upon dictatorships is a feature of President Roosevelt's speech on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the American Constitution.

"It takes," said President Roosevelt, "foresight, intelligence and patience to meet the subtle attack which the spreading of Dictatorship makes upon the morale of Democracy.

"Lately there has been a clear challenge in various parts of the world to the Democratic idea of representative Government. The challengers, whether they be called communistic, dictatorial or military, laugh at the constitutions, predict a copying of their own methods and prophesy an early end to Democracy throughout the world."

Denial

"Both that attitude and the prediction were denied by those who still believed in Democracy," said the President, and Democracy represented an overwhelming majority of nations of the world.

"That denial was based on the fact that modern men and women would not tamely submit to one man or one group, and would eventually insist on the right to choose who should govern.

"The state of world affairs brought about by these new forms of Government threatened civilisation. Armament and deficits piled up, trade barriers multiplied and merchant ships were threatened on the high seas.

"The fear was spread throughout the world—a fear of revolution, invasion and death.

"The American people were rightly determined to keep that growing menace from their shores.

Japanese Liner Missing

British And Other Foreign Passengers On Board

SHANGHAI, September 17.

Great mystification prevails owing to the non-arrival at midnight of N. Y. K. liner "Nagasaki Maru" from Japan which was due to arrive at 1 a.m. with British and other foreign passengers.

The officials of the line declare that she will arrive at noon to-morrow and refuse to comment on the suggestion that the Chinese may have bombed the liner in mistake for a transport.—Reuter.

MONEY FOR WAR CHEST

China To Observe Mukden Incident Day To-day

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

China on September 18 will commemorate the sixth anniversary of the Mukden incident as a day of national mourning and humiliation. Flags throughout country will be half-masted and people everywhere will go meatless and devote the money saved to war chest—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS ISOLATED

PEIPING, Sept. 18.

A strong relieving force is making a desperate effort to reach an army of 50,000 Chinese who are in grave danger of being crushed between two arms of Japanese advance in North China. They are isolated between Liang Shiang and Chocow, 35 miles southwest of Peiping The Japanese are attempting to intercept the relieving force, but are hampered by deep mud after heavy rains.

The Japanese assert that 1200 Chinese dead were left on the battle-field yesterday.—Reuter.

CANTON RIVER MINED

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.

All shipping have been warned that the Canton river has been mined from Boccatigris to Second Bar, and entrance is only possible under the guidance of a Government launch.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

TOKIO, Sept. 18.

The Japanese, who are enveloping a large body of Chinese forces in the forestland southwest of Chochow, claim to be steadily shortening the surrounding lines, and estimate the Chinese losses hitherto at 6,000.

The Japanese claim to have captured an armoured train and five troops trains.

The Chinese troops are establishing a strong defence work between Tsangchow and Tientsin Pukow Railway, and Chih-Chia-Chuang junction on the Peking-Hankow and Shanshi Railways, and to have established advanced positions before Tsang-Chow.

Flooding in the neighbouring districts, breaking of the banks of canals and rivers to hinder Japanese advance.

In South China the Japanese claim that they sank a Chinese cruiser at Haichow, and heavily damaged and Chinese cruiser at Chacho in an engagement off Canton on September 14.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOVT. IN PAOSHAN

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.

The first Japanese-fostered administration resulting from Shanghai fighting has been formed in Paoshan, fifteen miles north of Shanghai, where a body called "Peace Maintenance Commission" headed by a Chinese doctor and assisted by a Council of Four has been created.—Reuter.

HARDSHIPS IN EAST AFRICA

Warning To Emigrants From India

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The Secretary of the Imperial Citizenship Association has issued the following statement:—

"The Immigration authorities of Uganda have drawn the attention of the Indian Association of Uganda to the numerous hardships caused to Indian emigrants to East Africa in general and Uganda in particular. Prospective emigrants to these countries will do well to bear the following immigration regulations in mind:

Every immigrant has to pay a cash deposit of sh. 200 at the Coast before he is allowed to land. He has also to pay a further deposit of sh. 100 when he enters Uganda. If these deposits are paid beforehand by the friends and relatives of immigrants, they will have no difficulty at the Coast. Both these deposits are returnable after a year. Persons coming to Uganda have to give correct addresses of friends or relatives at whose places they are going to put up. And within 48 hours of their arrival in Uganda, they have to report themselves to the Immigration authorities. Employment is getting very scarce and people going out to East Africa on the stray chance of securing work should well consider it before leaving India."—United Press.

ZANZIBAR'S APPEAL TO INDIA

Protest Against Jinnah Party's Stand

"Chronicle" Special.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 18.

The Zanzibar Indian Association cables:—

Mass meetings in Pemba, Weti and Chake districts expressed thanks for the steadfast support by the Indian National Congress, strongly criticised the Government of India's betrayal of the cause of the Zanzibar Indians and resented the Jinnah Party's muddle-headed attitude.

APPEAL TO INDIA

We appeal to India to support us unflinchingly till redress is secured.

RAIN IMPEDES WAR OPERATIONS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17.

With trenches half-flooded and the country roads quagmired as a result of persistent rain, the activity in all the sectors in Shanghai area is confined to a desultory exchange of fire.

The Japanese continue to occupy Chinese islands and have now seized Cheniushan off the North-Eastern coast of Kiangsi Province.—Reuter

BR. COTTON MILLS BOMBED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.

A bomb from a Chinese 'plane struck the Ewo cotton mill owned by a British firm of Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., in Yangiseppo quarter here

A fire which was started by the bomb was extinguished by firemen.—Reuter.

Nyon Conference Ends

Nine Powers Sign New Agreement: Italy To Be Again Called For

GENEVA, September 17.

The Nyon Conference ended its task by establishing a complete system of defence against illicit warfare by submarines, surface vessels and aeroplanes.

The new agreement was signed without reservation by all the nine Powers, the text of which is being published to-morrow and it will allow its communication to Italy who will again be invited to participate in the patrol as in the case of the original Nyon Agreement.—Reuter.

SOVIET SUBMARINES AT ALICANTE

Salamanca Govt. To Submit Proof To Non-Intervention Committee

HENDAYE, September 18.

A Communique issued by General Franco's headquarters says the Salamanca Government has irrefutable proof, which it will be shortly submitting to the Non-Intervention Committee, that two pirate submarines, belonging to the Soviet, were recently at Alicante.—Reuter.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The death has occurred of Sir Anton Bertram, who was Chief Justice of Ceylon 1918-25.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR NEW DEAL

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

The New Deal scored a smashing victory in the primary mayoral elections, in which, according to incomplete figures hitherto available. Mr. F. H. La Guardia heavily defeated Senator Copeland for Republican nomination, while Judge Mahoney defeated Senator Copeland for Democratic nomination.

Senator Copeland, who opposes the New Deal sought both the Republican and Democratic nomination. The Mayoral election proper will be fought between La Guardia and Mahoney in November.—Reuter.

TWO PARIS ARRESTS

PARIS, Sept. 18.

The police have arrested two Yugoslavs in connection with the recent bomb outrages.—Reuter.

JAWAHAR LEAVES FOR AJMER

Building Up Of Volunteer Force In Gujarat Urged

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left this morning for Ajmer.

Prior to his departure he addressed volunteers and received from them a purse "for the unknown soldier."

Stressing the necessity for trained and disciplined volunteering, he urged the building up of a volunteer force in Gujarat which should receive added impetus from the Congress session.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving to-night for Bardoli in connection with forthcoming Congress session.—Associated Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 15, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 13, 1356
Parsi: Farvardin 14, 1307
Hightide: 11-03; 23-8
Lowtide: 4-38; 17-10
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Literature Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kaddori School to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY BAJ KHEDAWAL SAMAJ

The twelfth annual meeting of the Samaj will be held at 2-30 p.m. at Gujarati Stree Mandal Hall on Girgaum Back Road to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"We do not die" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

FOR E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS EMPLOYEES

Management of the above Mill has arranged for a free cinema show of "Bhakta Pralhad" to the employees of the above Mill to-day (Sunday), at 9-2) a.m.

THE BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The Bombay Press Workers' Conference will be held Sunday the 26th instant at the Hira Bagh Hall (C.P. Tank) under the Presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yagnik.

VILE PARLE FRIENDS' UNION

A general meeting of the Vile Parle Friends' Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mr. Ramanlal Ichhashanker Joshi, Kuber Bhuvan, Rashtriya Shala Road.

THE SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO. OP. HOUSING SOCIETY

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative housing Society Ltd. will be held in the Society's Hall at Santa Cruz to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW DADAR-BRAHMOPASAK MANDAL

Divine Service—The Weekly Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. B. B. Korgamkar in the King George High School at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

ALL-BOMBAY CHILDREN'S EXCURSION

To celebrate the birthday anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant, the All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of the All-India Children's Association have decided to organise a full-day excursion for the children of all Bombay and those interested in this movement, on Sunday, September 26.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 a.m.
"FRANKENSTEIN"
with BORIS KARLOFF
CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FUN! LAUGHS! PANDEMONIUM!!
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
in HARRY LEON WILSON'S Uproarious Story
"OH, DOCTOR!"
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
DON'T MISS IT!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Oh, Doctor!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Feather Your Nest" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gul Badan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Won't Forget" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jungle Princess" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Married Before Breakfast" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

NEW HEALTH VISITORS

The following have passed the Examination for Health Visitors (Junior) held by the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council during September 1937:—

(1) Aarons, Withelmina
(2) Kukde, Shahanibai
(3) Waghchoura, Ratnamala

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-morrow Monday, The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 21st September, 1937, at 3-15 p.m. (B.T.).

COMPOUNDERS' UNION

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society Hall, 417 Sandhurst Road, (opp. Vanita Vishram), Bombay.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The annual social gathering and prize distribution of the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at the Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Bldg., French Bridge Bombay 7.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the above League, there will be a discussion on "A. Lingua Franca for India" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the League, Empire Automobile Building, opposite Charni Road Station.

CORPORATION IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

There will be no meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday Sept. 21.

The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Friday, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

MUNICIPAL ROLLS OF "G" WARD

The Secretary, 'G' Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

The Provisional Municipal Election Roll of the 'G' Ward for the year, 1937, is rea and is kept in the office the 'G' Ward Congress Committee opposite B. B. and C. I. Rly. Station. Persons who desire to ascertain their names being registered in the Roll are requested to examine the Roll during office hours viz 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

Persons whose names are not registered should immediately fill in the forms which will be supplied from the Congress Committee and hand over the same before the 1st October, 1937, to the Election Officer, Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort.

GANAPATI UTSAV IN CITY

Today's Programme

Y. M. H. A.: Namaskar Demonstration by 'Parle Lokamanya Seva Sangh Boys 9 A. M: Immersion 5-30 P. M.

GHODAPDEO: Procession and Immersion 2 p. m.

LAMINGTON ROAD: Immersion 5-30 p. m.

MATUNGA HINDU SABHA: Namaskar competition for Children 8 a. m.; recitation competition from Gita 9 a.m..; prize distribution 3-30 p. m.; Immersion 5-30 p. m.

GOREGAON: Procession and Immersion 6 p. m.

BANDRA: Prize distribution and Immersion 5 p. m.

N. M. WADIA CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

The total number of patients treated at out-patients dept. in Aug. was 2,327. The number of operations was 44; Total number of Harijans treated at out-patients dept was 596; and in-door 36. Charity box collection was Rs. 359-15.

The Jalgaon (East Khandesh) City Congress Committee will observe Gandhi Jayanti from the 2nd of October to 9th.

FRIENDLY UNION AMBULANCE CENTRE

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency will preside and distribute Prizes, Certificates etc. etc. to the successful candidates.

A gathering of the above Ambulance Centre will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Hall, Parel Poibavdi, Bombay. All the members of the Centre and all successful candidates are requested to be present to receive their Certificates, Prizes etc. etc.

LATE EX-PRESIDENT MASARYK

The Ag. Consul for Czechoslovakia, writes:—

The State Funeral and Burial of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President-Liberator of the Czechoslovak Republic, will take place on Tuesday, the 21st September, 1937, at 10 a.m. in Prague. There will be a special broadcast of the funeral proceedings and burial ceremony from the Prague Radio Station on Shortwave Length 25.34 Meters and the reception thereof will be available in India at 2 p.m. on the same day, i.e. on the 21st September 1937.

REDUCED KHADI RATES DURING GANDHI JAYANTI

The Secretary, Girgaum Khadi Shop, writes:—

Bombay will celebrate Gandhi Jayanti commencing from to-day (Sunday), to the 3rd Oct. 1937. During this period, the A.I.S.A., will issue Khadi Hundis, these Hundis can be exchanged for Khadi at the Girgaum Khadi Shop.

A Khadi lot is proposed to be disposed off at specially reduced rates during this Jayanti occasion, where in 12 1/2 to 37 1/2 per cent reduction will be allowed on the original sale-prices.

The Girgaum Khadi Shop will remain open and continue sales on Mondays also during this Gandhi Jayanti.

MEDAL FOR SERVICE TO ISLAM

The Islam Seva Samaj writes:—

With a view to accord public recognition, Islam Seva Samaj awards annually Gold Service Medals to such muslims who have rendered distinguished services to Islam. Till now four medals have been awarded, the recipients being:—

1. Sayed Muhammed Amin Al-Huseini The grand Mufti of Palestine (Jerusalem) for the sacrifices for the protection of the Holy Places:—
2. Mir Osmanali, H.E.H. Nizam of Hyderabad for his Nizamia Mosque in London.
3. Late Sir. Jalaluddin Lauder Brunton., M.A. (Lahore).

For his humanitarian services amongst the depressed.

4. Sheikh Muhammed Mustufa Al-Maraghi, The rector of Al-Azher University, Cairo (Egypt) For his missionary activities and propagation of the Quran

The award for the year 1356 A. H. will be declared on the Id of Ramazan The public are, therefore, requested to send in their recommendations for person or persons who in their opinion merit the medal. Such recommendations should accompany the details of services rendered, a copy of his photograph and a brief resume of his life. It should reach the office before the first of Ramazan.

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ending Sept. 12, 1937: Morland Road No. 13 Iron drum.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK IN CITY

Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition At Congress House

The Publicity Secretary writes:—

Arrangements of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition are going on in full swing. Different Committees appointed for the purpose are sparing no pains to make it a grand success. Applications for stalls are pouring in and final selection of the Exhibits will be made within two or three days.

To avoid disappointment, exhibitors dealing in pure Swadeshi goods are therefore requested to hurry up and register their names at the Congress House. The number of stalls are limited and last minute attempt to book a stall will be impossible.

CHARKA COMPETITION

Those ladies and gentlemen desiring to enrol their names for Charka Competition are requested to do so immediately.

Entertainment Committee is keen upon arranging some attractive programmes. Committee has been approached by entertainers but final choice will be made on Tuesday next. Therefore singers, ballad reciters, secretaries of melas and other persons having very attractive programmes and desiring to exhibit their talents should at once communicate with the Committee, at the Congress House.

M. T. B. COLLEGE HOSTEL GRIEVANCES

(From A Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, (By Mail).

In the Hostel of the M.T.B. College it seems there is no provision made for urinals and the students have to go a long way out of Hostel Block.

Formerly the dishes were supplied to the members of the Club at their rooms, if they so chose. But of late the Rector has issued an order forbidding it. One of the students even when he was ill and could not stir out of the room was not supplied with his dishes.

Usually students manage their own institutions and clubs But this College has a peculiar system.

There was 'Maternal Club' last year but this year it has been not allowed to run and it has to be discontinued.

4TH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

General Secretary, All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of the A. I. Children's Association, Khar, writes:—

The All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari the All-Children's Association have decided to hold the Fourth All-India Children's Gathering at Bombay and fixed the dates 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1937, for the purpose provisionally.

The Reception Committee members are being enrolled, and the following are the minimum fees fixed for them:—

Children upto 12 years old	As. 4
Boys and Girls from 12 to 16 years old	As. 8
Elders	Re. 1

The Reception Committee meeting is proposed to be held on 10th October 1937.

TO-DAY AT 10-30 a.m.
"BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET"
with NORMA SHEARER—FREDRIC MARCH—CHARLES LAUGHTON.
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST ADVENTURE OF AN ADVENTUROUS ERA!
CONRAD VEIDT
ANNABELLA
Under the Red Robe
A New World Picture • Released by 20th Century-Fox

Cultivation Of Nationalism Is Not Crime, But Virtue

STUDENTS' MINDS MUST NOT BE CAGED SAYS MAHATMA

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

A schoolmaster in a Southern High School sends me the following extracts showing some of the disabilities of students:

"M. E. R. 99. No. pupil convicted in a court of law for disloyal activities should be admitted into a school without the previous sanction of Government. No manager or member of the staff or of the establishment shall be permitted to take part in political agitation directed against the authority of the Government or to inculcate opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection; and the pupils should not be permitted to attend political meetings or to engage in any form of political agitation.

100. In the event of such misconduct being persisted in and encouraged or permitted by the masters or the managing authorities, the Director may, after due warning, withdraw recognition from the offending school or withdraw the grant-in-aid or withhold the privilege of competing for Government scholarships and of receiving Government scholars.

101. If the public utterances or a schoolmaster are of such a character as to endanger the orderly development of the boys under his charge by introducing into their immature minds doctrines subversive of their respect for authority and calculated to impair their usefulness as citizens and to hinder their advancement in after life; or if he is found to have personally conducted his pupils to a political meeting or to have deliberately encouraged their attendance at such a meeting, his proceedings may be held to constitute a derelection of duty and may be visited with disciplinary action.

79. No books (other than books for religious instruction) not authorised by Government shall be used in any case. Government reserve to themselves the right to forbid or to prescribe the use of any book or books in schools.

80 (insists on all children being vaccinated. Though a dead letter in practice, it should surely be cancelled).

"Other Circulars" still in force forbid the hoisting of the National Flag on recognised schools and discourage the exhibition of photographs of national leaders in class rooms, and penalise schools where students express national views in answering papers at public examinations.

Government may kindly adopt a ruling that no change should be made in syllabuses and curricula without reference to organised teacher opinion; in Madras this is represented by the South Indian Teachers' Union which has condemned the proposals of the late Government for a Form IV Public Examination, etc.

Hindi teachers may be given grants more liberally than in the case of other teachers in non-Hindi provinces, to encourage Managements in opening the subject. Hindi Pracharaks may pass through a short course in the Urdu script.

The Madras Rule preventing Headmasters from changing textbooks within five years does not save parents any money, for, the children who are promoted anyway get the books, and those detained nearly always go to other schools where other books are in use; it prevents efficiency and the choice of nationally-minded books under Section 79 of the Rules.

I suggest immediate notice of vernacularisation of all classes in High Schools within two years the reduction of English in Form VI to Form IV standard with Optional English classes being opened, its replacement by Hindi entirely in Class 5, Form I and Form II (and equivalent classes in other Provinces) and the lightening of E. I. Mathematics syllabuses. This will enable Hindi to receive proper attention and the introduction of genuine training in handwork, instead of the shams now maintained.

The penal Sections 99-100 may be replaced by three Sections requiring Headmasters to train their students in a civic sense by actual social work and theory of sanitation, hygiene, diet, etc., in the environment of the school and in the knowledge of present political and economic problems. Unhealthy and ignorant agitations would die naturally"

Most of these should be removed without a moment's delay. The students' mind must not be caged nor for that matter those of the teachers. The teachers can only point to their pupils what they or the State considers is the best way. Having done so they have no right to curb their pupils' thoughts and feelings. This does not mean that they are not to be subject to any discipline. No school can be run without it. But discipline has nothing to do with artificial restraint upon the students' all-round growth. This is impossible where they are subject to espionage. The fact is that hitherto they have been in an atmosphere subtly anti-national where it has not been openly that. This should now be dispelled. The students should know that the cultivation of nationalism is not a crime but a virtue.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN CHOLERA

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the ending September 11:—

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 890 attacks and 374 deaths against 1,143 attacks and 467 deaths in the previous week. West Khandesh district reported 284 attacks and 140 deaths against 458-224 in the previous week. Nasik 238-77 against 98-27. East Khandesh 118-37 against 240-74. Ahmednagar 96-55 against 169-72. Sholapur 89-33 against 101-48. Kolaba 24-19 against nil. Satara 23-6 against 40-11. Thana 12-3 against 19-7, Bijapur 4-1 against 6-0, Broach 2-2 against 3-2 and Surat 0-1 against 8-2.

PLAGUE

Eight cases and 9 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 21-11 in the previous week. Dharwar district had 4-3 against 6-3, Belgaum 2-5 against 13-7 and Kanara district 2-1 against 2-1.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:— Ahmednagar 12-0, Kolaba 10-1, Bijapur 4-0, Poona 2-0, Satara 2-0 and Bombay City 10-3. Total 40 attacks and 4 deaths against 50-14 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Seven cases and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 7 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. Bombay City had 6 attacks and 3 deaths and Ahmedabad town 1-0.

One case and 4 deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

MORATORIUM FOR AGRICULTURAL DEBTS

Madras Congress Legislative Party Committee's Recommendation

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The special committees appointed by the Congress Legislature Party to study and make recommendations on various public problems requiring consideration at the hands of the Legislature, have started work in right earnest.

The Rural Debt Relief Committee, it is understood, discussed fully and decided in favour of recommending the declaration of a moratorium in respect of agricultural debts. The Committee will meet again to consider the period of such moratorium and other details connected therewith.—United Press.

ALL COMMUNITIES JOIN

IN ROUSING RECEPTION TO

Khan Bahadur

MINERVA'S GREAT SOCIAL

Directed by:

SOHRAB MODY

With

SOHRAB MODY LOVELY NASEEM

Now In Its **SECOND** Glorious Week

At the **MINERVA** Talkies

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

Matinee at 2-30 p. m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

ASTOUNDING

FRENCH

DISCOVERY!

RADIAURUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors, 100 p.c. better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment. Speedy, rapid cure. No unpleasant reactions Laboratory proof of cure given. For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free: CLINICAL DEPARTMENT, HERING & KENT, REAY HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Opp. Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

FOURTH WEEK

Bombay Talkies Great Mythological Production

SAVITRI

starring

DEVIKA RANI

with

ASHOK KUMAR

The Picture which has been Drawing Record-breaking crowds

AT

ROXY TALKIES

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.

Matinee to-day at 2-45 p. m.

SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW

ON THURSDAY 23RD AT 1-30 P. M.

WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY
3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LOVE AND LAUGH HIT!

MARRIED BEFORE BREAKFAST

M.-G.-M. Comedy Drama with
ROBERT YOUNG
FLORENCE RICE

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)
Morning Show at 10 a. m.

ROMEO AND JULIET

with NORMA SHEARER—
LESLIE HOWARD

Plans open. 'Phone: 22666.

GLORIOUSLY APPLAUDED YESTERDAY

MARVEL OF MUSIC

Come and Hear
One of India's greatest of Singers.

BAL GANDHARVA

As he appears in
Devotional Role Of

SADHVI MIRABAI

(ST. MIRABAI.)

Based on his famous stage hit

"AMRIT-SIDDHI"

Bal Gandharva-Ruiker Productions' Maiden Musical Masterpiece

Drawing crowded houses at

THE KRISHNA

TALKIES. Dubash Theatre.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45.

SIXTH

GLORIOUS WEEK!
and still
It Draws Crowded Houses every-week, every day, every show.
NEW THEATRES LTD.
(Calcutta's) Social Hit.

ANATH ASHRAM
ANATH-ASHRAM

Starring:
GOLDEN VOICED

UMASHASHI

Come and join the joy at

THE WEST END

TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45

SPECIAL

ZENANA SHOW

FOR LADIES

On TUESDAY, 21st at 1-30 p.m.

Dr. V. D. Sathaye who has been recently elected to the Bombay Medical Council.

DISPUTE OVER ADVANCED LOANS

Two Suits In Bombay High Court Fixed For Hearing In January

The suit brought by Messrs Chimanram Motilal to recover Rs. 9,20,052 from Jayantilal Chhaganlal and others came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court, Bombay.

The claim was in respect of loans advanced by the plaintiffs to the first and second defendants on the security of 38,344 bundles of galvanized iron sheets

It was alleged by the plaintiffs that the two agreements which were dated, June 2, and June 7, provided, among other things, that the pedgers should maintain a margin of 20 p.c. over and above the then ruling price of the goods. Under these agreements the plaintiffs advanced to the first and the second defendants a total sum of Rs. 8.41.567 against the pledge of 38,344 bundles of galvanized iron sheets.

Another Transaction

After the loans were advanced and the goods pledged with them, the plaintiffs stated, they came to know that the goods which were pledged with them had been transferred to a partnership consisting of the first defendant and the firm of D. Keshavlal and Co., in which defendants 2, 3 and 4 were partners and that the agreements in suit were made by defendants one and two for and on behalf of the said partnership.

It was contended by the plaintiffs that the goods really belonged to the said partnership to which the moneys were lent for the purpose of dealing in galvanized iron sheets.

Subsequently, the price of the goods declined and the defendants failed to pay margin.

The plaintiff therefore filed this suit to recover the amount due to them and further prayed that the goods be sold to satisfy their claim.

The suit was contested by the defendants.

The first and second defendants submitted that the suit was premature.

Defendants 3 and 4 denied that they had any connections with the agreements or the transactions which were the subject matter of the suit. They denied that they had anything to do with the loans.

Another Partnership

These two defendants stated that they were brothers and had been doing business as shroffs and hosiery merchants under the name of K. Punjaram Bhaiji and Co. In 1936, they joined the second defendant to form a partnership in the name of D. Keshavlal and Co., for the purpose of purchasing lands, buildings, machinery, etc., of the Mathuradas Mills and the Madhavrao Sindhia Mills. This partnership had nothing to do with the alleged purchase of the goods pledged with the plaintiffs.

Heavy Speculation

These two defendants further stated that with a view to corner the market of galvanized iron sheets in Bombay, the first defendant had speculated on a heavy scale, and in this venture he was joined by the second defendant who was related to him. Subsequently the scheme failed and defendants one and two were unable to meet their liabilities under the said agreements. Therefore, the plaintiffs, in collusion with them, were seeking to foist an unwarranted liability on defendants 3 and 4.

In this suit, after hearing arguments, his lordship transferred the suit to the long cause list and fixed the hearing of the case on January.

Another Suit

Another suit has been filed against the same defendants by Messrs Govindram Sekhsaria to recover from them Rs. 27,29,258 lent and advanced to them under similar circumstances. The defence was also similar to that in the first case. This was also fixed for hearing on January 17.

ROMEO Loved JULIET

—Wept And Died!

KISHOR Loved KAUMUDI

-But Laughed And Lived!

— VINAYAK —

The Chevalier of Modern Romance

in

Premveer'

The ultra modern revitalizer of Smiles and Hopes
produced by Huns' Pictures
Kolhapur

With

ASHALATA
PHEROZE
SALVI
POWAR
and others.

NOW IN
the 2nd Lovesick Week
AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

BOMBAY

Daily at: 5-15, 8, 10-30.
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

PEEPS INTO PERIODICALS

The "Jewish Tribune"

THE "JEWISH TRIBUNE", which has already come to be recognised as the foremost organ of Indian Jewry, has brought out as usual its special Rosh Hashannah (New Year) number. An opportunity is naturally taken in this number to do a little stock-taking of the past, and also to visualise the future as far it relates to the community. Among the many articles dealing with the various issues which the Jews in India and elsewhere have to face at present, a special mention must be made of the record of an exclusive interview of the well-known Jewish Magnate, Sir Victor Sassoon, whose name is a byword for industrial activities in more than one country. The editorials are written with great insight and cover a world-wide field. We wish the "Jewish Tribune" many happy returns of the day.

The "Twentieth Century"

THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY", for September rightly gives the pride of place to Shri Ram Sharmas' article on "Democracy in the Saddle". Mr. Sharma discusses with a shrewd detachment the various problems which face the Provincial Cabinets and Legislatures. In his second article on Rural Reconstruction Mr. V. N. Mehta makes a strong plea for the formation of Rural Community Boards in order to help the promotion of rural reform schemes. Mr. Talasikar's article on "Universal Peace" deals with the various difficulties in the way of world peace, both from the economic and the ideological angles The study of "The Holy Quran" by Mr. Pritam Singh is written with great understanding and will appeal to Muslims and non-Muslims alike. There are a number of other articles, which provide a very sumptuous fare for the readers of this popular monthly.

"Triveni"

"TRIVENI". ("The Triple Stream") claims to be the journal of Indian renaissance, and the various articles appearing in the current (September) issue are chosen with an eye on that objective. Sir. S. Radhakrishnan's speech on "Education and Spiritual Freedom" delivered at the World Education Conference at Cheltenham is reproduced in extenso in these pages. Sir S. Radhakrishnan makes a distinction between theology and religion and expects the teacher "to give to the youth an idea of the fundamental power and worth of man, his spiritual dignity as man, a supra-national culture and an all-embracing humanity". Mr. B. V. Subrahmanyam's contribution on "Hindi and Indian Nationalism' which expounds the thesis that "Indian Nationalism does not require that every Indian in the non-Hindi provinces should be bilingual". will certainly create a good deal of controversy. The other articles in this number are of the usual high standard.

The "Indian Opinion"

THE "INDIAN OPINION", comes from faraway British Guina (South America) and is the official organ of the British Guina East Indian Association. A perusal of this periodical gives us a revealing glimpse into the life of our nationals abroad. In this connection the report of Mr. Sastri's speech on "The Status of Indians Abroad" which is reproduced here will be read with much interest by even Indians at home. The children's section, the women's page and the physicians' corner all add to the interest of the magazine.

The "Spectator"

THE "SPECTATOR", purports to be "An Indian Review of Insurance, Trade and Industry" and hails from Delhi. The present number is devoted solely to the Insurance Bill which is at present before the Legislative Assembly. Those who are interested in this subject will find much to interest them in those pages.

"Visva-Bharati News"

This short news-sheet keeps us in touch with the activities of Dr. Tagore's great university. The farewell letter of Dr. Hermann Goetz addressed to the Shantiniketan Sachiv will eb read with interest by a large number of readers.

The "Students' Tribune"

THE "STUDENTS' TRIBUNE", is the official organ of the All-India Students' Federation, which has already become popular in the scholastic world. The very fact that the September number can claim among its contributors such distinguished persons as the Hon. Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Sir Syed Wazir Hassan and Dr. Sitaramayya is an index of the "Tribune's" success. The main interest of this journal obviously lies in the record of the students' activities throughout the country, which not only serves to diffuse information, but also to create a spirit of enthusiasm and emulation among the different centres.

The "Modern Student"

Here is another magazine devoted to the cause of students. "The Modern Student" is already established for the last five years, and claims a number of friends and admirers. The articles in this journal are written with a view to be helpful to them, and are as a rule lucid and brief. The competition section is the highlight of the "Modern Student", and it is good to know that the journal has already awarded a sum of over Rs. 25,000 in scholarships and prizes.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS On Onions

By N. J.

A friend, who happened to see the title of to-day's Comments rightly charged me with having come to the end of my letter. I don't mind confessing to my indulgent readers that I am finding myself rather stuck for a subject. As I think about it, however, there is no reason why I should not write on Onions. For a start, it sounds onomatopoetic, and thus sets the old muse rolling. And you know onion is known throughout the ages as an intellectual pabulum. It no doubt fills your belly, but it also stimulates the brain. That is why all creative authors and artists have sworn by the onion, though one must ruefully admit that cheapness is also one of the main factors which counted with those artists and authors—creative and otherwise, Onion! The very word sends the muse rolling—but I have already said that.

* * * *

The Onion Cult

Throughout the centuries the Onion has known many devotees. And no wonder considering that it is a food fit for the gods. The ancient Egyptians, indeed, raised the onion to the status of a deity, and worshipped it as such. You now see why those Pharaohs were such cute folks, and why Cleopatra could tie the Romans in a knot around her little finger. Skipping some centuries, we come to Balzac, who apart from his great literary attainments deserves to be known as the greatest champion of the onion cult. He ate onions for his breakfast, he ate them again at his lunch, and rounded his dinner with a special dish of onions. The story is told of a party he gave in his country house, to which had been invited a number of literary celebrities including Theophile Gantier, for the purpose of reading to them a part of one of Balzac's latest books. Over the desert Gantier observed:

"They seem to have put onion in every thing—or do I dream?"

"You do not," retorted his host. "I had them do that in readiness for the reading I want to hear your sound judgment. I've made decisive experiments with the onion. There is no food more propitious to the mind It renders the mind subtle; it puts to flight base notions and prejudices"

* * *

Full-Blooded Food

While that no doubt is true, it is extremely remarkable that the onion itself is the object of many violent notions and prejudices. You either like an onion, or you do not. There is no "tertium quid". And when you like it, you like it wholeheartedly. Similarly your dislike is as intense and thorough. There is no question of merely tolerating an onion: You either adore it or abhor it. It is a full-blooded food—there is no pinkness about it. Even the humblest, most henpecked of men has an opinion of his own on this subject. The onion by its very nature makes you take sides, though you might be as spineless as an eel, and as dumb as a fish. And there is no question of keeping your views to yourself on this topic. An onion-eater proclaims his creed wherever he goes. He defies the world as it were. His very breath literally challenges the opponents of onion. In a world which is being drilled by dictators into being human automatous, it is something to have the onion, to have one's own opinion upon Even the junior-most Nazi storm-trooper, I guess, will display the courage of his convictions and stand up as a pro— or anti—(as the case might be) onionist, to the very face of the Fuhrer if need be!

* * * *

Primitive "Okasa"

This appears to me to be the main merit of an onion—to make a man of you, as far as the merits of the onion are concerned. I have also heard it said that the onion is as well helpful in making a real man of you—in the biological sense, I mean. Some old world pharmacopoeias indeed recommended a preparation of onions as the primitive version of the modern "Okasa". It was also advised as an excellent cure for cold, as an unfailing specific against insomnia, as a guaranteed blood-purifier, as an effective poultice for wounds and boils, and as a cleansing and toning agent for the entire bodily system. In fine, it can truly be said that an onion a day keeps the doctor away. And all this, mark you, over and above discharging its main function of human sustenance Verily it is a most virtuous vegetable—this little onion dug from the bosom of Mother Earth Nature has lavished her bounty through the onion—fit for a prince's palate, it is available to the poorest of the poor. Praise be to the Lord (for once I am forgetting that I am an atheist!) that He created this most exquisite edible.

* * * *

No Compromise

The onion no doubt has one drawback, if it can be called a drawback, and that is its smell. What rose without a thorn?—may I ask. Especially women are most finicky and fastidious on this point.. But on the subject of the aversion of the fair sex to onions, let me allow the well-known "Y. Y." to have his say: "Nine women out of ten detest the onion. They say that it smells abominably—one of the grossest fictions that has ever imposed themselves on mortals. An onion-loving man finds himself avoided at dances. I myself gave of dancing at an early age, largely because I had to choose between dancing and onions. I have heard it said that the smell of onions can be taken away if, after eating them, you eat a little raw parsley, and I have been told that there are onion-eaters of the compromising sort who, fearing what women may think of them, are for ever eating parsley. This I regard as evidence of a lack of spirit. (I entirely agree, N. J.) The onion-lover ought to stand up for his principles and to do all in his power to make the onion popular, and to compel its recognition as a vegetable fitted for the most refined company. . . . If women can be compelled to accept and ultimately to enjoy tobacco, there is no reason why they should not be compelled to accept and ultimately to enjoy onions. Let the good work begin at once."

* * *

Simple Recipe

And I assure the good "Y. Y." that it already has! It is some months now that the Onion Anti-Defamation Society, which was founded by some enthusiastic onion-eaters of Kalamazoo, (Michigan, U. S. A.), has been successfully functioning. After much painstaking research they have evolved the following formula for overcoming the supposed smell of the onion. I shall give it here in their own words:

"Make every one eat onions, and then no one can complain of any elese's breaths".

'I shall only add—Q.E.D.)

TEMPLE ENTRY PROCLAMATION

Kerala High Priest's Strong Support

CALICUT, Sept. 18.

In a statement issued to-day His Holiness Azhvancheri Thampurakkal, who is considered as the highest of the Brahmins in Kerala says:—

"The Temple Entry Proclamation issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has resuscitated Hinduism, without in the least deviating from its essential ideals." His Holiness considers that the proclamation will shine resplendent through the ages as the most perfect doctrine of Varnashrama Dharma.

His Holiness also points out that the Proclamation has rooted out the evils of untouchability, disharmony and inequality among the Hindus and as such His Holiness welcomes all the principles laid down in the Proclamation. His Holiness is of opinion that it in no way contravenes the Vedic injunctions or Sastraic ordinances

A GREAT AUTHORITY

His Holiness Azhavancheri Thampurakkal is the last resort of appeal in caste matters according to the history of Kerala written by the historian Padmanabha Menon. His Holiness is regarded in Kerala as higher than all the other Brahmins and as possessing unquestioned spiritual authority over all the Nambudiris, who themselves constitute the highest section of the Brahmins in Kerala. He is regarded with such great reverence that Malabar Rajas perform "Shastanga Namaskar" (prostration) before him The history of the Azhbancheri family dates back, traditionally to the days of Rishi Parasurama who brought the Nambudiris to Malabar.—A. P.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued from page 35)

contact and co-operation with all the divided sections of our country.

Call Of The Camp

October is coming. The hot, clumsy atmosphere of the city will create the urge for open air life. The schools will be closed. Will not the vast numbers of students in our schools and colleges band themselves into National Scout Troops, and together move to excursions, picnics, outings, visits to historical places, villages and ashrams, to training camps, tramp camps and troop camps, marching to the tune of our slogan "Out into the open air, to villages, hills and dales."

The I.N.S.A. itself is making arrangements for several camps, (a) training camp for beginners, (b) training camp for Scoutmasters, (c) tramp camp from Bombay to Poona, (d) Week-end excursions. The cost will be very small. You cannot better spend the National Week and celebrate the birthday of great leader Mahatma Gandhi. School Troops who intend to manage their own camps will receive all help on application to the I.N.S.A.

* * *

Use Swadeshi

One of our chief objections to the B. P. Scout Movement is the excessive use of foreign articles by persons belonging to that Movement. It is not known to Indian Scouts that the Imperial Scout Movement helps England to export to the Dominions every year materials worth thousands of pounds. Official paraphernalia like badges, camping requisites, a thousand other useful, useless and decorative knick-knacks are dumped into foreign markets at fabulous prices. Many of these manufacturers have a monopoly in the sale of their articles and they are helped in a thousand other ways by registrations, patents, etc. I am told that the Imperial Headquarters very recently refused permission to a Provincial Association to manufacture badges in India.

It is well-known that Baden-Powell is a great Empire salesman. During the last reign he was considered the second best booster of British goods next to the then Prince of Wales, Ex-Edward VIII. Many of B.P.'s books brim with petty Empire Patriotism to the great detriment of other nations.

The [illegible] unequivocally accepts the principle of Swadeshi and will advocate the use of Khaddar as Scout Uniform as far as possible. All articles will be manufactured in India for the use of Scouts. In order to encourage handicrafts and village industries proficiency badges will be introduced which encourage the learning of these handicrafts and industries. The I.N.S.A. appeals to manufacturers to come forward to manufacture Scout articles at reasonable rates. The I.N.S.A. will help the sale of Indian Scout Uniforms and will ask for tenders for the manufacture of metal and cloth-embroidered badges. Camp requisites too will create a large demand. Interested manufacturers of Scout articles may communicate with the General Secretary, Indian National Scout Association, Post Box 565, Bombay.

Rail...

Every Scout likes to have a journey on the railway at Scout concession rate. He must, therefore, know something about the railways. When there were no railways most of the great cities of the world were on the coastline or on the banks of navigable streams. If people wanted to travel inland, they did so by waggons or coaches or on horse back. Travelling was very costly. The first daily mail was established between London and Paris in 1833. At that time the Postage for a letter was eighty times more than what it is to-day. Washington died on 14th December 1799 and it took ten days for Boston to hear about the sad news. Inland commerce was difficult before the railways came into existence. Anderson says that "merchandise and produce that could not stand a freight charge of 15 dollars a ton could not be carried overland to a consumer 150 miles from the point of production."

It is rarely known that railroads came into existence long before railways They were built in England in the sixteenth century to facilitate coal transport. In America the first rail-road was built in 1828. It was three miles long and was constructed to facilitate transport of granite from quarries near present day Boston. The slippers were made of granite. The wagons on the railroad were mostly drawn by horses.

As soon as Watt had perfected the steam engine, it was thought possible to substitute steam power for horses on tramways. A Cornishman, Richard Trevithick, a burly gymnast (born in 1717 in America) seems to be the first man to carry out its project. He built a real steam locomotive that hauled iron ore in Wales and a little circular passenger railway near England. Other locomotives were built by Blekensop and William Hedley. But the foremost of all these was George Stephenson (born 1781, died 1848) He was one of the few great inventors of the world who were successful in amassing a large wealth in their own lifetime. He was a cowherd and spent his early days driving a gin-horse He came across some books in which there was the Watts engine. He did not know how to read and write, so he went to learn in a night school. From then onwards he was wedded to the steam engine. His first engine was Blucher. He was appointed engineer on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. The thirty-eight mile railway was opened in 1825, with Stephenson driving the engine that hauled thirty-four tiny waggons weighing 90 tons. The railway train was piloted by a man on horseback. The fastest speed was fifteen miles. Stephenson was then engaged to build the Liverpool-Manchester line which was built at the expense of seventy thousand pounds. A prize of £500|- was offered for the best engine that could haul six tons at 10 miles an hour. With the assistance of his son Robert, Stephenson built the famous "Rocket." Four engines entered for the competition. On the competition day Stephenson pleased the audience by driving them at 24 to 30 miles an hour. The next day Stephenson won the competition.

The world is built by great pioneers, and the inventors of the railway were the greatest of them.

* * *

Smiles For Scouts

Cub to Cubmaster: "Do missionaries go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, dear"

"Do Cannibals?"

"No, I'am afraid, they don't."

"But, Akela, if a cannibal eats a missionery he'll have to go, won't he?"

* *

Timid little umpire: "Now the last thing I wish is any unpleasantness."

Burly batsman with bat lifted: "Any more last wishes?"

* * *

"Tommy, your manners are dreadful. You're a regular little pig at the table."

Silence from Tommy, and the snobbish Father continued:

"You know what a pig is, don't you?"

"Yes, dad," answered Tommy meekly. "It's a hog's little boy."

Microfilming Aids Libraries

Museum Films Book Treasures For Students

In a studio on the top floor of the British Museum is working a machine which in the last year has opened up new opportunities for students in all parts of the world.

Some of the rarest of the books and manuscripts in the Museum are being copied on microfilms, which can be packed in little space and sent anywhere; either to be printed as a photograph or projected on to a screen, read and recopied in typescript.

Distant students who wanted to examine the British Museum's literary treasures have hitherto had to come to London. Now they need only order and pay for a microfilm.

They will get a negative from which any number of prints may be made.

The book which is "ordered" is taken up to the studio and laid open, at the title page, on a glass table.

Bright lights are trained on it. Above, a film camera focussed with great accuracy, points its lens. A man in buff-coloured overalls and dark glasses stands at the machine, turning over pages and working the camera-shutter with a foot-operated switch.

In an hour 200 pages are safely recorded on a little over 6ft. of film.

In this way a tin of five inches diameter can store a shelf full of books—6,400 pages, in fact.

Microfilming is not too expensive. If the pages to be photographed are of the same size the British Museum will make a film showing 40 pages for 10s. The price-rate falls for longer films.

A 200-page book would cost 35s.

40 BOOKS A MONTH.

It costs more if the pages to be photographed are of different sizes (necessitating frequent adjustments of the camera) or if panchromatic film is used or if single pages instead double pages are photographed.

The machine has been working lately at an average rate of 40 books a month Rare and beautifully illuminated manuscripts have been copied and sent away. American libraries are sending in many of the orders.

Here on holiday just now is Mr. Walter B. Briggs, Associate Librarian of Harvard University Library. He has been to the British Museum, where microfilms are being made for him.

He said: "We are doing a lot of microfilming in the United States. It will not be long before the greatest and rarest of the world's books and manuscripts are available for everybody.

BY TELEVISION!

"And when television is perfected—what opportunities! Someone in New York wants to consult an ancient English book of which only one copy exists. He radios the British Museum. In half an hour the pages he wants are televised back!"

America sees in microfilming the solution to libraries' space problem.

Mr. S. R. Sarangapani, a rising Tamil novelist, whose social play "Fetters of Society" was enacted by the amateurs of the Saraswati Gana Sabha, Bombay.

Shorts Are Not Indecent

Two young Belgians—man and wife—were arrested in the Paris Exhibition grounds on the charge of being indecently clothed. They were shorts.

"My wife and I", protested the husband, "have travelled all over the world in shorts and this is the first time any objection has been made."

Said the pretty wife.

"Look at that fat gentleman standing over there in shirt-sleeves and without a collar. Don't you think he looks much more objectionable?"

"Yes", answered the Police Commissioner, and he set the couple free.

HOPE FOR SHORT MEN

Doctor Claims He Can Make Them Grow Taller

A method by which undersized people can be made to grow to a normal height has been developed by Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institute at Washington.

So far experiments have been made only with animals, but in the not too distant future the same treatment may be applied to human beings.

It consists of the injection of growth hormones, which are normally secreted by the pituitary gland placed at the base of the skull.

The importance of the development lies not merely in the height-increasing abilities it possesses. Psychiatrists declare that many persons with ability and intelligence never make full use of their mental powers because of an inferiority complex resulting from their short stature.

Thus, by increasing their height, many mediocre workers could be transformed into competent confident persons.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"Oh, Doctor!" at the Capitol this week.

"Under The Red Robe" at the Regal.

"OH, DOCTOR!"

At The Capitol

Yesterday, (Saturday), at the Capitol Theatre, Harry Leon Wilson's best sellers novel, "Oh, Doctor!" will open starring Edward Everett Horton in the side-splitting movie. Laugh-maestro Horton portrays a gentleman who enjoys poor health seeking new illnesses that he can have happen to him. He falls in love with a beautiful nurse, who receives romantic attentions from a publicity chasing athlete. Being jealous Horton risks his neck to prove he's a greater necker. He does swan dives, dying swans. He wrestles gorillas. He balances teeteringly on window ledges of tall buildings. The only thing he does not do is climb up her balcony, but then she has no balcony. The plot of the comedy invests Horton with an inheritance of more than a half million, which he will receive in six months. He fears that all his illness—a hypochondriac's imagination—will not let him live that long. A band of crooks find him gullible and arrange to give him dollars 50,000 to enjoy the rest of his days. He signs over his inheritance to them. One of the schemers say "He'll go for it, hook, line and sinker", to which his colleague answers, "Yes, and we'll go up for it, stripes, ball and chain. "Oh, Doctor!" is enjoyable comedy. Good clean fun with plenty of laughable situations and smart lines.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE" DRAMA AND ROMANCE

At The Regal

The intrigue of "Richelieu"! The romance of "The Scarlet Pimpernel"! The adventures of "The Three Musketeers"! These and all the thrills of those adventurous days when men dared all for love, live again in "Under the Red Robe" the swash-buckling romance starring Conrad Veidt and Annabella, which opened on Friday, 17th at the Regal Theatre. Based on the unforgettable story by Stanley J. Weyman, and the play by Edward Rose, the Twentieth Century-Fox release pictures the greatest adventure of an adventurous era and the magnificent romance that set a million hearts aflame. In this tale of scarlet intrigue that threatens a throne, Conrad Veidt, acclaimed as one of the greatest actors Europe ever produced, plays the dashing, audacious adventurer, Gil de Berant, whose sword strikes terror to the hearts of men and whose smile brings love to the hearts of women. Annabella the lovely actress who created a sensation in "Wings of the Morning" wins new laurels as the radiant and charming Lady Marguerite, rapturously in love and unaware that her ardour can destroy a throne. And there is Raymond Massey, noted actor of the British and American stage, as Richelieu, the hated, the revered, the courted, the feared, who conspired with the hearts and lives of lovers to become the power behind an empire. Veidt, as the head strong cavalier Gil de Berault, becomes embroiled with a young soldier, and to save himself from Richelieu's edict of death for duellists, undertakes a hazardous mission, the arrest of the Duke of Foix, a dangerous enemy of the Cardinal. He wins admittance to the Duke's castle, where he is greeted by the Duchess, Sophie Stewart, and her sister-in-law Annabella. Confusing the two, he believes Annabella to be the Duchess. Despite their suspicions, Veidt wins the confidence of the women, learns the whereabouts of the Duke and falls in love with Annabella. Events move swiftly to a thrilling climax—the revelation that Annabella is a sister, not a wife, to Duke Gaston; the arrest of the Duke and the consequent estrangement of the lovers. When the fearless swordsman finally decides to pay the death-penalty rather than sacrifice the brother of the girl he loves, he returns to face Richelieu, in a surprise ending to a memorable film of adventure and romance. Raymond Massey, Romney Brent Sophie Stewart and Lawrence Grant are featured in the cast supporting Conrad Veidt and Annabella. The film, a New World Picture released by Twenty Century-Fox, was produced by Robert T. Kane and directed by Victor Seastrom.

"MILAP" FOR THE OPERA HOUSE

East India's Modern Social Drama

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the course of the next few weeks, East India Company's newest production "Milap" will be coming to Bombay. Its provincial rights have been secured by Messrs Ramniklal Mohanlal and Co., who have arranged to release it at the Royal Opera House immediately after the current picture "Gangavataran".

New Theatres' popular star Prithviraj and Bimla Kumari (the lovely heroine of "Baghi Sepahi") are starred in the romantic team of "Milap". The cast also includes other favourites like Mazharkhan, Indiradevi and Devbala. The picture bears the stamp of the genius of the famous director A. R. Kardar who has to his credit several hits including that great picture "Baghi Sepahi."

'THE UNEXPECTED'

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Prabhat's forthcoming release, 'The Unexpected,' is the kind of picture that the public have for some time been expecting from Prabhat. In other words, it is based on a social theme, and Prabhat had so far left social subjects untouched. Now that an entry has been made in this field, one can expect a series of social screen plays of a high—or, rather, of the Prabhat—order. 'The

(Continued on Page 25).

"Feather Your Nest" at the Excelsior.

"Milap" for the Royal Opera.

About Studios And Stars

Keshaorao Date in "The Unexpected" (Prabhat) forthcoming release.

"Tukaram" at the Central.

"Putna" in Nand Kumar (Jayashree)

SAGAR MOVIETONE

Studio Notes

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the first week, full of holidays, "Capt. Kirtikumar", Sagar's latest success drew capacity houses at the Imperial Cinema. The crowds, who were in a holiday mood applauded the picture with the result that the success of this picture for several weeks to come is well assured.

"Capt. Kirtikumar" is a costume picture that must thrill almost every one who is a cine-goer. Thrown into an atmosphere of chivalry and valour the subject has been very cleverly written and directed by Mr. C. M. Luhar, B.Sc. The 13,000 and odd feet which the picture is made up of provide a continuous entertainment for 2½ hours without relaxing the grip or the interest in the stofy.

In Suryapur, Kirtikumar is a popular Captain in the army of the King, who sent him out to capture a dangerous bandit who had made himself the terror of the province

As commissioned, the young captain captures the bandit and brings him to the feet of the Princess who is so much impressed by the valour of the young captain that she falls desperately in love with him. The eternal triangle is completed by another fair sex in Illah Devi who also falls in love with the young captain. Governor Narendra, whose thirst for power and drive for ambition make him exploit questionable methods, plays a great part in making the life of the young captain risky and miserable.

"Capt. Kirtikumar" is a great story and a marvellous picture. Motilal, the popular idol of thousands of screen fans plays the most important role of the hero carrying everything before him to a triumphant success. His realistic interpretation of the role makes the audiences live with him through thick and thin, throughout the whole story.

Miss Bibbo as the Princess is at once glorious and perfect. Her musical performance commands the respect of the best music lovers of the city, while Miss Krishna Kumari, that tender, good-looking, pretty girl, gives you a rare thrill with her soft love scenes with the hero.

Yakub, as Governor Narendra, is superb and runs a very close race with the hero in providing a contrast to the great picture.

"Capt. Kirtikumar" is a picture which every one must see.

"TUKARAM"

(CONTRIBUTED)

With the success of Prabhat's 'Tukaram' at the Venice Exhibition, it should be no surprise if the picture meets with an international demand Indeed, there is already a suggestion from America, that the film should be sent across with English titles superimposed. Whether Prabhat will take it up or whether they have other plans, is yet to be seen. It is obvious, however, that this leading Indian producing organization has reached a stage of success at home, from ch a bid for the foreign market is but a natural step. Considering the progressive nature of Prabhat policy, it would be small wonder if some such plans are revealed in the near future. It is not that Indian Pictures have not been exhibited abroad in the past, but an organized attempt on a regular business basis yet remains to be made. To Indian Producers, the foreign market is like unknown waters. Who will attempt—who will take the credit for the chartering that has to be done? If Prabhat undertakes the task, it will only be . . . . liness of things.

Meanwhile 'Tukaram' is bringing fresh laurels to its Producers. It enters its forty-first week at the Central, and the seventh week at the Kohinoor for the benefit of suburbanites. And, if the masses throng to it, the classes demand it. That discerning connoisseur and generous patron of Indian Art, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, has commanded a performance of 'Tukaram.' The picture will be seen at the private auditorium in the Palace at Mysore. Palace walls have not been able to keep out the fame of this masterpiece of the screen.

"FILM CITY"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Film City", that well-known Bombay Institution, where so many independent producers have shot their pictures, has now entered the production field on its own account.

Messrs. Fazulbhoy, Ltd., proprietors of "Film City", have organized this new side of their activities under the name of General Films, Ltd., which, considering the status and connections of its sponsors, can be expected to develop soon into one of the greatest producing units in the country.

The first picture of General Films Ltd., a brilliant Marathi story, "Chandrarao More", has now been finished and will be shortly seen at one of the best houses in Bombay.

Among the artistes are people like Aundhkar, Nandrekar, Dinkar, Marutirao Pahelwan, Miss Amina, Miss Jayashree and others, well-known on the Marathi stage, the Screen and the Radio.

New Theatres' Studio Notes

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Mukti" has been released at the Chitra last Saturday, has received a most cordial reception from the press and the public. The newness of the whole thing has made a tremendous hit and the box-office is being mobbed from day to day from early morning. Among the artistes Kanan, Barua, Amar Mullick, Indoo Mukherjee, Pankaj Mullick, Sailen Choudhury have made a great hit and every-one of them have given a great performance. Now comes the turn of the Hindi Version—whose fate is surely equally great—without the least doubt.

Nitin Bose's rehearsals are going on in full swing—and the shooting will begin very shortly. All the artistes are here in Calcutta and are daily attending the Studio for the final preparation. 'Back To the Soil" and "Depend On Mother Earth" is the theme of Nitin's story this time. The Film is going to be a great one in many respects. It will try to solve many a chronic problem of agriculture and co-operation and as such may be called an attempt in making a documentary film As usual, Nitin will again do something—which was never tried before at least in India.

Mr. J. N. Mitra is busy in making a one-reeler. Lila Desai could not take up the dancing role of the "Devdasi"—and in her place Chandravati has come and fans in Bengal will see her in a most charming dancing role for the first time There is also Kumari Anamika in an important role in the one-reeler Among the male figures—Protap Mukherjee and Arabinda Sen need special mention. This one-reeler may be ready for release in a few days time.

Studio No. 2. The final script of Director Hem Chunder's forthcoming social picture is nearly ready. Shooting is expected to commence by the end of this month.

While it is decided that Miss Lila Desai will play the lead in both the versions, we hope to announce the names of other players in the cast. in the near future.

"VIDYAPATI": As usual, "Vidyapati" is making excellent progress, under the direction of Devaki Bose. From last week, shooting commenced in another picturesque set, presenting the garden-house of the King of Mithila. It is where the "king" received the "poet Vidyapati", for the first time, after his return from his village.

Lavishly produced with atmospheric sets, and with a galaxy of first-rate players, "Vidyapati" is slated for a high place on the season's role of notable productions.

'NANDA KUMAR'

(CONTRIBUTED)

Which is the most popular screen pair in Western India? There might be some difference of opinion as to the answer, but there will be no two opinions as to the statement that Durga Khote and Govindrao Tembe are among the most popular. The fact alone should guarantee in advance the popularity of the first "Jayashree" Production, 'Nanda Kumar'.

Under the tried and talented direction of Mr. Keshavrao Dhaibar, this colossal picture is under production at a well-equipped studio at Poona, and in the making of it, is engaged a team of stars and technicians too formidable to be easily rivalled. Every bit of work is under the care of a specialist. Mr. Rangnekar, versatile journalist and popular author, has produced the script; Mr. Dhaibar, of course, directs the picture; Mr. Shankarrao Shinde is designing the sets; Miss Nalini Tarkhad, a leader of fashionable society, is devoting herself to designing artistic and original costumes. The nimble w. of Mr. Surendranath Pai decides the angle of the camera. The music in this picture will give the audience a pleasant surprise. Music schools and public institutions have been combed to provide picturesque choruses and dance ensembles.

The role of Shri Krishn. will also create a sensation. Three young boys, of graded ages, have been specially selected to play this part. They are yet unknown to screen fame, but in 'Nanda Kumar' they are well on their way to making screen History.

'THE UNEXPECTED'

(Continued From Page 24.)

Unexpected' is a sample of what Prabhat can accomplish in this new sphere.

The rest of the cast is of no mean order either. Shanta Apte, Keshavrao Datey, Vasantee, Gouri and Master Chhotu are in the team.

The story has been adapted from a popular novel and an essentially Indian atmosphere has been maintained. And, with this material and under Mr. Shantaram's direction, you can safely bet your shirt on the picture being a thorough success.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of July

We have purchased the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of July. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of July

We have purchased the 'Bombay Samachar' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of July. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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Petticoats In Power In China

Long, lean Marshall Chiang-Kai Shek is ostensibly the supreme power in China to-day. But every Chinese knows that the former Manchu Empire's real rulers are the Soong Family, foremost of whom is smart, Westernised Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek.

As the undeclared war between China and Japan last week entered its second month it was the Soongs who did China's important business by telephone and private meeting.

It was Madame Sun Yet Sen, eldest Soong daughter and widow of the Chinese Republic's first President, who announced to the Press that China was unconquerable, could defeat Japan singlehanded, but in the coming war would not have to fight alone.

Charlie Soong

Fifty years ago Charlie Soong was a penniless emigrant in Baltimore, but his three daughters and three sons now fill the key position in the Chinese Republic and control, through Madame Chiang-Kai Shek's husband the destinies of 400,000,000 slit-eyed people.

Himself the most outstanding administrator in the great revolutionary movement of 1911 which resulted in the Republic, ex sailor Soong became secretary to President Sun Yat Sen, whereupon in true Oriental fashion he set out to provide for his family.

One daughter became the President's wife, another married Marshal Chiang, then rising leader of the Cantonese Army, and the third wedded Nanking's Finance Minister Dr. Kung Two of Soong's sons became the Orient's leading bankers and finance experts; the third is Minister for Commerce in Dictator Chiang's Nanking capital.

The revolutionary daughters of Charlie Soong were not content to retire after marriage into the customary seclusion of their husband's families. Defying convention, they took an active part in national affairs and became the three most powerful women in the East.

A pillar of strength to the old United Front of 1926, Madame Sun Yat Sen has remained in close contact with the rulers of Soviet China, and in Communist circles her name carries a prestige which makes her opinion respected.

Educated in America at Wesleyan College, Georgia, serious-minded Mrs. Sen concentrated first on medicine, later on politics.

Once so modest that she refused to be attended by a male doctor, the devout, fragile feminist later outraged Chinese opinion by declining to go into retirement on the death of Sun Yat Sen.

But so great was her influence that shortly afterwards she was elected an Executive member of the Kuomintang, and throughout the period of reaction remained one of the few Chinese who could still defy Marshal Chiang, even flay him publicly when he dickered with the Japanese.

Equally dominant is Mrs. Chiang-Kai-Shek, who, unlike her sister, makes copious use of cosmetics, but disdains personal publicity. American-educated, business like, beautiful Mrs. Chiang is a determining factor in Chinese politics.

When last year's-end Chiang was kidnapped by rebellious Marshall Chang-Hseuh-liang, his wife took complete direction of affairs, flew North to the kidnapper's lair at Sian and handled the whole affair so well that she was able to present her husband both with liberty and new false teeth. He had lost the others in the excitement of his capture.

The third daughter of old Charlie Soong is another American University product.

Chaing Confident

Carefully have the Soong maidens, their brothers and Chiang-Kai-Shek examined the potential strength of Japan's Army. Though they have no illussions about their own forces, they concluded that Japan, in the military sense, cannot be reckoned a first-class Power.

Against the Japanese tradition of victorious battles, Chinese generals record the fact that her opponents have always been badly organized. An ill-equipped, ill-trained Chinese force smashed their morale at Shanghai. There the 19th Route Army for weeks held up the Japan steam-roller, stood up to the full force of a large scale combined military and naval attack.

Now China's forces are ten times stronger. While Russian demonstration on the Manchukuan border can immobilise half the Japanese Army, Chinese troops, superior in numbers with morale stiffened by 250,000 well-equipped troops of the Mao-Tse-tung's Red Army, are counted on to put up a good resistance to any invaders. But fully half of China's 2,000,000 soldiers are miserably-armed rabble with little front-line experience.—"News Review."

Brabourne's Farewell To Bombay

Governor's Tribute To Congress Ministry: Best Wishes For Its Continued Success

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I hope that the Corporation will continue its work for the improvement of the City in particular would urge the importance of schemes for the improvement of housing of the working classes, which is so badly needed and which has such an important effect on the well-being, both physical and moral, of the people. I hope that you will provide annually in your budget for further schemes of the nature", said Lord Brabourne in reply to the farewell address presented by the Corporation in the Town Hall this noon.

"This is, I know, not an occasion for me to touch on political questions", said Lord Brabourne. But I cannot take my leave of the Presidency without referring to the fact that it has been my privilege to witness, and in fact to take part in, the introduction of Provincial Autonomy during the current year. When one looks back over the last four years one realises what a great change this fact has wrought in the day to day life of a Governor. When I arrived, a great section of the public affairs of the Presidency lay directly in my hands; to-day, I have a Ministry responsible to the people for all their acts."

"Whatever the future may hold in store for us, it would be vain indeed for us to hope for a happier four years than those spent among you, in Bombay" concluded Lord Brabourne.

Lord Brabourne arrived by the Special Train from Poona at Victoria Terminus at 12 noon and was received by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Commander, Bombay District, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Police Commissioner, the Collector of Bombay and Col. Edwards, Hon. A. D. C. to H. E. the Viceroy. After the inspection of the Guards of Honour, he motored towards the Town Hall, where he again inspected the Guards of Honour which took about 10 minutes.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, then introduced the Mayor and Dr. E. Moses,.

The Mayor read the Municipal Address, which among other things stated:

"Four years ago, Sir, when you landed on these shores, you assured us that you would "familiarise yourself with our problems and with the respective claims of the various interests concerned and.....act as an advocate of our claims for consideration in all cases where they could justifiably be pressed." You will allow us to express our opinion, Sir, that you have by your deeds and actions redeemed your assurances. During the strenuous days of your regime we have always found in you a broad-minded and sympathetic Governor, ever anxious to advance the legitimate aspirations of the people whose hearts you have won and whose gratitude you now carry with you.

In taking leave of you, Sir, we desire to express our sense of deep gratitude to Lady Brabourne who has always been ready to supplement Your Excellency's good work by her solicitude particularly for the Women and Children of the Presidency and for suffering humanity in general. The National Indian Association and other Welfare organisations will lose in her a true friend and patron; but we are glad to think that her social activities will continue to shine in another quarter to the lasting benefit not only of the sick and infirm but also of the womanhood of the Bengal Presidency."

BRABOURNE'S REPLY:

Following is the full text of Lord Brabourne's reply to the farewell address:—

When, in December 1933, the Bombay Municipal Corporation did me the honour of presenting an address of welcome to me, I little thought that within four years it would be my sad lot to be listening to a farewell address from the same body.

I am more than grateful to you for the kind way in which you have expressed your regret at my departure; how sorry I am to be leaving Bombay must, I think, be well known to you all by now.

You see before you this morning yet another of a long list of Governors of Bombay taking his leave of you with sorrow in his heart, but with a great number of happy memories which will always remind him of the many friendships made during an all too short stay in your midst. Were Lady Brabourne here this morning she would, I need hardly tell you, have echoed every word I have just said.

There is, however, one fact which relieves our regret at leaving Bombay, and that is that, His Majesty the King-Emperor having appointed me as Governor-Designate of Bengal, Lady Brabourne and I will very shortly be returning to this great country of India, which we have come to regard as our second home.

I need hardly tell you, Your Worship, that it is no small comfort to me to receive to-day, a few moments before I sail, so generous an appreciation from the Municipal Authorities of the City, which has been my headquarters for the greater part of each year, of what I have tried to do for the Bombay Presidency. I have worked for those causes which have seemed to me to deserve support, and I am very pleased to hear that such results as have been obtained have won your approval.

On behalf of Lady Brabourne I thank you sincerely for your appreciation of her labours in the interests of maternity and child welfare.

It has always been her object to co-ordinate the various societies and institutions working for these ends so as to get the best results from the available help and money. It will be a source of great satisfaction to her if she has succeeded in bringing about a better organisation of those agencies which contribute to a better life for women and children in the Presidency.

Lord Brabourne.

Lady Brabourne

Generous Co-operation

To touch, for a moment, on one or two matters in connection with Bombay City in which I have taken particular interest, I would like first and foremost to express, once again, my deep appreciation of the generous response which I have received to the various appeals which I have launched during my term of office—I am thinking particularly of the two great Earthquake Disaster Relief Funds; the Silver Jubilee Fund in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V and the Memorial Fund for His late Majesty which was launched last year.

As you all know, the proceeds of these last two appeals have been amalgamated and are being used for the construction and endowment of an Infirmary which will stand in the same compound as the Home for the Destitute, which is being erected thanks to the munificence of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been able to open these two buildings, but the great thing is that the scheme has now been completed and that both buildings are growing rapidly.

I should also have liked very much to see the statue of King George V standing on the site which has been selected for it near the Gateway of India; as also to have seen the completion of the Stadium, which the Cricket Club of India has so kindly named after me on account of the fact that I was Chairman of the Committee which carried through all the details connected with it.

I sincerely trust that the Infirmary will form the nucleus for a much bigger institution of this kind in the future and that the Stadium will become the centre of Indian Cricket.

Housing For Working Class

Meanwhile, I hope that the Corporation will continue its work for the improvement of the City. In particular would I urge the importance of schemes for the improved housing of the working classes, which is so badly needed and which has such an important effect on the well-being, both physical and moral, of the people. I hope that you will provide annually in your budget for further schemes of this nature.

This is, I know, not an occasion for me to touch on political questions. But I cannot take my leave of the Presidency without referring to the fact that it has been my privilege to witness, and in fact to take part in, the introduction of Provincial Autonomy during the current year.

When one looks back over the last four years one realises what a great change this fact has wrought in the day to day life of a Governor. When I arrived, a great section of the public affairs of the Presidency lay directly in my hands; to-day, I have a Ministry responsible to the people for all their acts. I wish to place on record my deep appreciation of the loyal co-operation I have received throughout from the three Ministries with which it has been my privilege to work. I refer to my first Ministry, divided into Members of Council and Ministers, which lasted up till April 1st of this year; to the Cooper Ministry, which took upon itself the burden of administration on that date, and to to-day's Ministry presided over by the Honourable Mr. B. G. Kher, which took office in July.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Kher and his colleagues for the consideration and help which I have received from them since they took office. They know that they have my best wishes for their continued success.

Communal Peace

I know, Your Worship, that I am in reality replying to your kind farewell address, but I trust that you will allow me to use the occasion as one for addressing a few words to a very much larger audience than the one assembled before me this morning, and that you will allow me to say a few words of thanks and good wishes to all those many people, of all communities, throughout the length and breadth of this great Presidency, who, by their many kindnesses to Lady Brabourne and myself, have done so much to make our term of office the happy one it has been.

And, Your Worship, I hope you will allow me to take this, my last, opportunity of appealing once again for communal and industrial peace in your great City. Looking back this morning over the past four years, two events stand out very vividly in my mind, the great Mill Strike of 1934 and the un-

(Continued on Page 29.)

SAPRU PRAISES LALA HARDAYAL

No Excuse Now To Treat Him As Exile

REVOLUTIONARY TURNS REFORMIST

Sir Tej Bahadur Narrates Story Of His Interviews

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a statement showers unreserved praise on Lala Hardayal, an exile from India, and says:

"It is my belief that he has sincerely changed and indeed. The impression left on my mind was that of a highly cultured and scholarly man who had the moral courage to revise his opinion, and admit his error."

Revolutionary No More

Sir Tej Bahadur adds: "If I had not personally seen him and discussed things with him and come to respect him for the intellectual and moral courage, I should have hesitated to write about him; but I do so as I believe in the man's sincerity. I do not think that he is a revolutionary any longer and I would strongly urge that whoever else may or may not be allowed to come back. No hindrance should be placed in his way."

TEXT OF SAPRU'S STATEMENT

The following statement has been issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: "My attention has been drawn to a debate which took place two days ago in the Council of State at Simla on the question of permitting political exiles to return to India. In the course of that discussion Sir Phiroze Sethna referred to me in connection with the case of Dr. Hardayal and the Hon. Home Member is reported to have said that if I chose to take interest I could help Dr. Hardayal. I wish to state publicly what I know of Dr. Hardayal.

I MET HIM IN 1902.

The first time that I knew of him was so far back as 1902 or 1903 when he wrote a remarkable article in the "Hindustani Review." My friend Mr. Sachidanand Sinha and I happened go shortly after to Delhi and then made his acquaintance. He was then quite a young boy of 16 or 17 years reading at the St. Stephens College and both of us were amazed to meet the young man who at that age had read so extensively and had such clear-cut ideas. He did not seem at that time at all to be interested in politics. A few years later he went away to Oxford and then came back to India for a short time and took part in politics of the extremist school. I do not remember having met him at that time.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

In 1919 I happened to be in England and was staying with the late Dr. Robert Bridges. Poet Laureate. In the course of a conversation Dr. Bridges spoke to me of him in the highest terms both of his character and his intellectual attainments. I took no further interest in him and did not see him until 1935.

In 1935 I happened on a visit to England when I received a letter from him in Urdu. It came to me as a great surprise and I asked him to come and see me. I was most pleased to meet him as he was so frank and took very a dispassionate view of things.

RETURN TO ENGLAND

He told me how he left Germany just before the conclusion of the war for Sweden and how he lived in solitude there for years reviewing his whole life. He then asked for permission to be allowed to come back to England. He was told that he could come there, but Government were not prepared to give him any kind of undertaking as to whether they would put him on his trial or not. After some years he did come to England and was not prosecuted.

SCHOLAR'S LIFE

He has since been living there the life of a scholar, has taken his doctorate at the London University and is much interested in Budhism. He presented me with his two books, one of self-help which I have read with very great interest and the other on Budhism. He has been working in close co-operation with Sir Francis Young-Husband and other scholars. He takes no part in political affairs, but has kept up an intelligent interest in politics. He confessed to me that after prolonged consideration and after going through blood-curdling experiences during the war in Germany and Turkey, he had come to the conclusion that India's salvation did not lie in revolution, but in continuing as a member of British Commonwealth.

HE LOOKS AT INDIA ACT

He discussed with me the Government of India Bill which was then in progress in Parliament and I was much struck by the knowledge he possessed of the proceedings of Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Round Table Conferences.

ITS GREAT MERIT

He thought that the Constitution was defective in certain respects, but in his opinion the great merit of the Constitution was that it gave us for the first time after centuries, the chance of political unity and for that reason mainly he said that the Federation must be accepted and worked, even though it might be found otherwise defective. He thought that even though the Indian States were not going to send their representatives to the Federation by election, that should not deter us from accepting the Constitution and working it as time forces were bound to bring about changes in the Indian States themselves and he would not like to break the fabric. His objection to the constitution was that it did not provide for joint-electorates, but he realised that failure to compose our differences at the time of the Round Table Conference was in no small measure responsible for what had happened. All this came to me as a great surprise.

I had another interview with him during my stay in England. The conviction was produced in my mind that he was sincere in what he said to me. He made no kind of request to me for intercession on his behalf. but I did suggest to him that if he ever thought of coming out to India I should be glad to speak on his behalf. One thing, however. I could see and that was his obvious desire to meet his wife and daughter whom he had not met for nearly thirty years. I mentioned all this to my friend the late Sir John Thompson and he expressed the desire that he would very much like to meet him. I wrote to Dr. Hardayal to see Sir John Thompson and shortly after I left England. All this happened in June 1935.

FAVOURED OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

I was again in June last (1937) in England and met him once at my hotel and again at a lunch. We again discussed the situation. The question which was very much to the fore at that time was whether Congress should accept office or not and again he expressed the view that in his opinion the Congress should. I must say that he again made no kind of request to me. As I have said above, it is my belief that he has sincerely changed and indeed he seemed to me from all that he said to me to be full of admiration for the practical genius of the British people. I did not find any trace of bitterness in him and altogether the impression left on my mind was that of a highly cultured and scholarly man who had the moral courage to revise his opinion and to admit his error.

VIEWS ON EDUCATION

He knows so many languages and knows them so well. His one great obsession seemed to be that Indian boys should be taught elements of Greek culture and civilization, for he thought that they were the foundation of European polity and that our education in India should be remodelled so as to provide a foundation for our political greatness in future. I express no opinion on his views. I can only state them to the best of my recollection. If I had not personally seen him and discussed things with him and come to respect him for his intellectual and moral courage, I should have hesitated to write about him. But I do so as I believe in the man's sincerity.

MY HELP.

I think this is the only "help" that I can give him and what I would advise is that if reference could be made to men like Sir Francis Young-Husband and others with whom he has been collaborating, it will be found that not only he is a man of the highest intellect, but also of the highest character. Whatever he may have been in the past, I do not think that he is a revolutionary any longer and I would strongly urge that whoever else may or may not be allowed to come back, no hindrance should be placed in his way."

HON. MR. B. G. KHER (CENTRE) PRESIDED OVER A SOCIAL GATHERING OF MAHILA VIDYALAYA KARVE UNIVERSITY. GROUP TAKEN ON THE OCCASION WITH MRS. KAMALABAI DESHPANDE, PROFESSOR D. K. KARVE AND MR. KELKAR.

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GOVERNOR'S PARTING MESSAGE TO PRESIDENCY

(Continued from Page 27.)

fortunate communal riots of last winter and this May.

I hope that both these unhappy events are still sufficiently fresh in the minds of those responsible for them to prevent their recurrence, but I would make a most earnest appeal to the leaders of all communities, to the leaders of both Capital and Labour to strive their utmost to prevent a recurrence of events which go far to blot the fair name of your great city.

Years Well Spent

And now, Your Worship, before setting out on my last short official journey in the Presidency, let me thank you all and sundry, once again for the courtesy and friendship which you have extended to Lady Brabourne and me since we landed at the Gateway of India on that morning in December, 1933

I have told Sir Roger and Lady Lumley much about the kind and friendly people over whose destinies it has pleased His Majesty the King Emperor to appoint him to watch during the next five years, and I have told them that their lot is indeed a happy one.

It is with the greatest regret that I bid you good-bye and good luck. Human life without hope would be indeed a miserable experience; Lady Brabourne and I look forward, with great hope, to a further happy period of service in India, but, Ladies and Gentlemen, whatever the future may hold in store for us, it would be vain indeed for us to hope for a happier four years than those spent amongst you, in Bombay.

OFFICIALS INTRODUCED

The Mayor then introduced to the retiring Governor, Municipal Councillors, and the Secretary to the Government Political Department, introduced High Court Judges, Consuls and other officials, and distinguished citizens. The officers of the Royal Indian Navy and Army were introduced by their respective chiefs.

The Governor then left for the Ballard Pier escorted by Bombay Light Cavalry.

At the Ballard Pier he was received by the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, Commander, Bombay District, and Col Edwards, Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

After the inspection of the Guards of Honour, Lord Brabourne proceeded to embark the mail boat RANPURA accompanied by the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust and Mr. G. S. Taunton, Managing Director of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

Two officials of the Bombay Secretariat were kept on duty at the Mole till the mail boat RANPURA was at a distance of three miles of the Bombay harbour.

As soon as the steamer had left the three mile limit, these two officials phoned to the Private Secretary to the Governor at Ganeshkhind intimating that the steamer had gone beyond three miles. On receipt of this telephonic message Sir Roger Lumley was sworn in as Governor of Bombay at Raj Bhavan this afternoon.

CASKET AND ADDRESS

The Farewell Address presented by the Corporation to His Excellency Lord Brabourne is written in hand and illuminated in colours on vellum with a beautiful border designed from Ajanta Paintings. At the top of the Address the Coat-of-Arms of His Excellency is painted in gold and shaded on either side with two fruit panels designed from Ajanta Paintings.

The Municipal Coat-of-Arms is painted at the foot of the Address with paintings of the Municipal Buildings and the Gateway of India on either side The Address is lined with silver silk, adorned with gold braidings and tassels at the top and the sides and supported by an ivory roller. The whole work was done by Mr. F. R. Joseph of the Bombay School of Art.

The Casket to hold the Corporation's Farewell Address to His Excellency Lord Brabourne is made of solid silver with gold touches intervening. It is 12 inches long, 4-1/2 inches broad and 4-1/2 inches deep and is lined inside with velvet and mounted on a highly polished wooden stand. On the front panel the Coat-of-Arms of His Excellency is shown in the centre and on the left and right miniature designs of the Municipal Buildings and the Gateway of India. On the rear panel are shown the miniature designs of the Victoria Terminus, the Council Hall and the Prince of Wales Museum. On the right and left sides of the casket there are small designs of the Arthur Crawford Market and the Town Hall On the top of the casket the Municipal Coat-of-Arms is shown in relief and is gilded in gold.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher addressing a gathering of the Kisans who marched in procession to the Assembly Hall, Poona.

Bombay Premier addressing a gathering of Harijans in Poona.

MINISTERS SEE BRABOURNE Off

Animated Scenes At Farewell Ceremony In Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA: September 18

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, left Poona this morning for Bombay 'en route' to England. He drove in state from the District Court buildings to Poona Railway station. The road was lined with troops. His popularity was evinced by the cheers he received on his way and the royal farewell he received at the station

He was seen off at the station by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Chief Minister and his colleagues who, however did not participate in the formal send-off ceremony on the platform.

Prior to his entraining he exchanged kind words with his erstwhile colleagues. A salute of 17 guns was fired as his special train left the station.

SEQUEL TO DERAILMENT

Transhipment On G. I. P. Rly

WARDHA, Sept. 18.

The Wardha-Ballarsha passenger, to which sixteen goods wagons were shunted, went off the line yesterday near Majree. The fishplates and slippers were broken and rails thrown out. A parcel van and a passenger bogey were badly damaged, and some persons received slight injuries. There was no loss of life.

Train traffic was dislocated by the line being blocked. A relief party arrived to-day and is expected to clear the line in 3 days. Transhipment has been restored to for carrying passengers. Through traffic is not likely to be restored to-night

The Grand Trunk Express left Majri this noon. The morning Express arrived at Wardha after twelve

It appears that while rail consolidating was going on, the train passed with the usual speed, and so slipped down.—A. P.

Saturday's Races At Poona

LAST DAY OF BIG MEETING

Kolhapur Has Big Treble

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Saturday saw the end of the Big Meeting at Poona. Weather conditions were perfect and the going rode firm, but as is generally the case at this venue winners were as hard to find as the proverbial needle in the haystack.

H. E. Sir Roger Lumley and Lady Lumley have not taken long to identify themselves with the sport. Present during the afternoon, they watched the proceedings with the keenest interest and appeared to be delighted with the Poona course.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur had a most profitable day. Three times were his colours successful, but the majority of backers did not share in this good luck, for all the winners in the orange livery won at varying long odds. V. V. Powar—trainer and E. Britt—stable jockey shared in these successes which were readily gained.

A NEW RECORD

Diamond Shower—a worthy son of Diomedes, broke the existing course record when winning the important Poona Plate in 1minute 26 4/5seconds. The previous best was Lipstown's 1minute 27 1/5seconds done several seasons ago with Edgar Britt astride. the aged bay gelding had Play On and several reputed permormers beaten for speed. He is a most attractive galloper and has more than paid his way in this country. Play On would probably have relished a longer journey. Cercello, ridden by J. Simpson, now here for the rest of the season, showed up in better light than his stable mate—Synagogue.

Having thrice disappointed her followers Mrs. M. Clarke's Motky found a winning opportunity in the Elgin Plate. The three year old son of Motky had the right sort of handling from Raffaele, back again on this side after a long absence. and very easily dealt with the challenge of Devastate who ran a surprisingly good race with 9st.-4lb in the saddle. Provence Rose filled a minor placing but Cash, the public choice, could not manage any thing better than a fourth. His turn will come before long.

INDIAN BREDS AT AN ADVANTAGE

Two Indian breds played the big and important part in the Connaught Plate for Horses in Class IV. Resolve was early in front and making all the running, just held Rising Sun in a formers beaten for speed. He is Diomedel third two and a half lengths away. Neither was fancied, backers dividing their attention among Cazique, Spanish Fly and Footslogger.

We had the first dead-heat of the season when Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Sea Battle and Mr. A. Higgins' Interest passed the post so closely locked together in the Pashan Plate that the judge had to give this verdict. Sea Battle looked to have the race won until Bromley brought his mount up late on the outside to add life to the finish. The Right Man was again in the money, but Pegasus, Hill Note and Pratap Sinha disappointed.

LONG-LOOKED FOR WINNER

The race for the Lawn Plate saw the colours of Mr. Shantidas Askuran to the fore for the first time this season. White Flower—second at his previous essay improved on this effort and scored easily at the expense of Burgess and Karam Allah. Violence, with a penalty for a recently gained success in similar company, performed poorly and hardly appeared to be the same horse who had won in such easy fashion a short while ago.

Two of the three divisions of the Beyrut Plate fell to Kolhapur owned horses. Harry Johnson now back at his best again, outstayed Fair Play and Bahar Nael in Division II.

Ace of Hearts, totally neglected in Division I, won at 20—1 from Rajput and Orient. It was his first winning effort after a long period of uneffectiveness. Such fancied runners as Subah, Timiat and Saif-al-Iraq were disappointments

In the moderate company for Division III of the Beyrut Plate, Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's Gold Mine managed to break a long sequence of luckless essays. A most thrilling set-to only just gave the five year old chestnut at 8—1 in the betting a head victory over Silver Star. A neck and short head away finished Saif Antar and Mahboobat Tariq respectively. Cleopatra ran a poor sort of race for the favourite.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's GOLD MINE, 7-11, Mendoza 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SILVER STAR, 7-11, Bromley 2
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's SAIF ANTAR, 7-12, Harding 3
The Chief of Miraj, Jnr.'s MAHBOOBAT TARIQ, 8-1, Selby .. 4

Won by head, neck, and short head.

First tote paid Rs. 88 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 29 and Rs. 24 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 53 3|5 seconds.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

Favourite: Cleopatra.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's HARRY JOHNSON, 3-1, E. Britt 1
Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 9-2, B. McQuade ... 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's FAIR PLAY, 8-12, K. Hasan 3
Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER, 9-2, R. H. Jones 4

First tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 33 and Rs. 19 for places.

Won by: 1 1|2 lengths, short head, and 1 length.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 53 4|5 seconds.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Favourite: Fair Play and Harry Johnson.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700, second Rs. 600, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's ACE OF HEARTS, 8-2, E. Britt 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's RAJPUT, 9-4, R. H. Jones 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's ORIENT, 8-2. H. McQuade 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SUBAH, 9-0, Marrable .. 4

Won by: 3|4 length, 1 length and 1|2 length.

First tote paid Rs. 203 for win, Rs. 57, Rs. 56, and Rs. 28 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 53 1|5 seconds.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

Favourite: Subah.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Winner Rs 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE, 8-0, Brace 1
Mr. A. Higgins' INTEREST*, 7-7, Bromley 1
Mr. Camberley's THE RIGHT MAN, 8-5, B. McQuade 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's PEGASUS, 9-2, Read 4

*Dead Heat.

All ran.

Dead Heat. 2 lengths and lengths. 3

Time: 2 mins. 10 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 25 on Sea Battle and Rs. 45 on Interest for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 30 and Rs. 46 for places.

Winners trained by Owners.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE, 7-10, Marrable 1
Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN, 9-5, R. H. Jones 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's DIOMEDOL, 9-7, Evans 3
Sir Homi Mehta's SPANISH FLY, 8-13, Selby 4

Not run:—Parsees 7-5, Honeysuckle 8-3, Dancing Shoes 8-13, Consols 7-13, Fairnstitch 7-5.

Won by short head, 2-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 14-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 159 for win, Rs. 38, Rs. 46 and Rs. 56 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE ELGIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mrs. M. Clarke's MOTKY, 7-11, Raffeale 1
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's DEVASTATE, 9-4, R. H. Jones 2
Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE, 8-11, Brace 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH, 8-6, Harding .. 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 22 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER, 8-11, E. Britt 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON, 9-4, H. McQuade 2
Messrs. A. Higgins and S. Bagree's CERCELLO, 8-2, J. Simpson 3
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON, 7-2, J. Rosen 4

Not run:—Inflation 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 78 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE LAWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,100, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER, 9-5, Munro 1
Mr. Gem's BURGESS, 8-3, Read 2
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH, 9-4, Selby 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's YANOOS, 7-7, J. Britt 4

Not run:—Samra Layali 8-8 and Blanche 7-9.

First tote paid Rs. 110 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 22 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

Miss Talyarkhan Wins Women's Singles

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The badminton at the Wellingdon Sports Club was of a high standard this evening, when three final matches in the Western India Championships were decided.

In the final tie, Mrs. Kania and Miss Vimadalal got the better of Miss Dadyburjor and Miss Vajifdar The first game was a keen struggle and the pairs were together at twenty all, having to play the three points, all of which went to the winners with no reply. In the second game, Mrs. Kania and Miss Vimadalal ran out 21—9, here the superb placing of Miss Vimadalal was the telling factor.

In the Women's Singles match, Miss F. Vacha had to concede victory to Miss F. Talyarkhan. The latter player had an advantage of reach and stamina and made the best use of it winning (11—8) (11—8).

In the Men's Doubles R. N. Kanga and J. R. Vimadalal beat M. D'Souza and V. Kapadia. The losing pair showed poor combination, Kapadia did his part, but D'Souza was decidedly weak and could never satisfactorily deal with the strong smashing of the winners.

RESULTS:

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

Mrs. Kania and Miss Vimadalal beat Miss Dadyburjor and Miss Va ifdar (20—20 (3—0) (21—9).

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Miss F. Talyarkhan beat Miss F. Vacha (11—8) (11—8).

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

R. N. Kanga and J. R. Vimadalal beat M. D'Souza and V. Kapadia (21—11) (17—21) (21—14).

REMAINING FINALS TO-DAY

MIXED DOUBLES FINALS.

Vimadalal and partner vs. Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr. 5-45 p.m.

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Rebeiro vs. J. Pinto.

Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of Bombay has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

DURAND FOOTBALL

Tournament Postponed To Monday Due To Rain

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Due to rain the commencement of the Durand Football Tournament has been postponed to Monday.

CAWNPORE LABOUR SITUATION

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17.

Mr. Rajaram Shastri, Secretary of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, who has just arrived here, interviewed by the "United Press" observed that no marked change is apparent in the Cawnpore labour situation.

Labour leaders met the Collector and discussed the situation. He added that there was a possibility of a compromise. The Cawnpore City Congress Executive and the Mazdoor Sabha's executive would discuss to-night the terms in the compromise effected and discuss also the pros and cons of a general strike if so decided. The strike still continues, in the meanwhile, in Swadeshi Textile and Muir mills.—United Press.

The "United Press" understands that after the present session of the Bihar Assembly is over, Government will invite retrenchment proposals from alll departments, and when these are received, it will give due consideration to them with a view to effecting as much economy as possible.

REFORM IN HYDERABAD

States Political Conference Executive's Demand For Responsible Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, Sept. 18.

The publication of the news in the Nationalist Press in British India that Constitutional Reforms are to be introduced in Hyderabad State, people and Associations of varied interests in the State have girded up their loins once more to take up the cause of protection of their Rights of Citizenship. The Working Committee of the Andhra Conference at its meeting discussed the question regarding intentions of the State Government to introduce reforms of far-reaching character and it is learnt its President Mr. Ranga Reddy, will issue a statement this evening placing demands of Andhras of the State. The Standing Committee of the Hyderabad State Political Conference, at its emergent meeting held last night, passed a resolution unanimously demanding Responsible Government in the State and drew the attention of authorities to resolutions passed at Akola (Berar) held under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Naik (now Judge, Hyderabad High Court.)

RAMPUR HARTAL CALLED OFF

Sequel To Residents' Assurance

LUCKNOW, Sept. 18.

The situation has much improved in Rampur State. Information received here states that subsequent to the release of Solatal Khan and others yesterday morning, the "Hartal" was called off.

It is understood that the Resident has assured the people that the Government are willing to concede some of their demands. It is further stated that the Government are sanctioning money for the organization of industries in the State for the benefit of the people.—A P.

CUTCH CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED?

(From A Correspondent)
BHUJ. Sept. 17.

As Dr. Biharilal, President-elect of the Bhachau (Cutch) Parishad has cabled requesting the Reception Committee to extend the date as he is unable to arrive in time owing to preoccupation in connection with the Zanzibar situation

The Reception Committee meeting will be held on September 26, Sunday morning at Anjar to consider the matter.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Premier Kher To Attend

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, (By Mail).

Preparations for the coming Sholapur District Political Conference at Pandharpur are being made by Congress workers and the Reception Committee.

It is understood that Premier, Hon. Mr. Kher and his colleagues are going to attend the Conference. Mr. Nariman has been elected President of the Conference. The Conference will take place on 26th and 27th of September, the President-elect and the Congress Ministers will arrive at Pandharpur on 26th morning by a special train arranged for this purpose, which is to start from Kurduwadi on 25th evening.

D. G. Tendulkar, who exhibited Soviet Posters at Jinnah Hall, has returned to India after five years' stay on the Continent. He has made a special study of the Soviet cine art.

FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARY AT KABUL DEAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Excellency Dufaure de La Prade, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary for Republic of France in Kabul (Afghanistan) expired last night in the British Military Hospital at Abbottabad where he was lying ill for over three weeks.

The Minister who had a brilliant deplomatic career was an expert on Eastern Affairs due to his long period of service in the East and intimate knowledge of its people and their habits. He was born in France on 18th August, 1879, and saw service in Seoul (Korea), later in Canton and then as Vice-Consul at Holhow where he worked till 1912.

In 1912 he went to Shanghai and in 1920 he was made Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. In 1923 he became the Consul at Foutcheou and later in Canton. On 30th November, 1925, he was the Consul at Hongkong and in 1930 Consul-General. On 17th January, 1933, he was made an Officer de la Legion d'Honneur and in July 1934 he took up the important post of Consul at Milan (Italy). On 10th November, 1935, he was appointed Minister at Kabul and on his way to Afghanistan he spent few days in Bombay seeing interesting places and other things of interest.

In Afghanistan he was very popular with the population of the country and with the French Colony there and his sudden death at the early age of 56 will be mourned by his very large number of friends and admirers both in France as well as in the East. He leaves behind him a widow two sons and two daughters, who are all in Abbottabad at present. The body will be conveyed to France for the funeral and most probably it will pass through Bombay.

Education In Baluchistan

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Mr. J. E. Parkinson, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, will be visiting British Baluchistan in the second week of October. During his visit he will examine the state of primary and secondary education in Baluchistan with a view to its development.

It may be remembered that a short time ago on a survey of education in British Baluchistan, the Government of India appointed for the area a Superintendent of Education. The officer appointed is Mr. Wilson, member of the Provincial Educational Service (Class I) whose services have been lent by the Punjab Government.

Mr. Bhanju Ram Gandhi Finance Minister, Frontier Province who presented the Budget in the Assembly on Friday

RELIEF FOR KOHAT PEASANTS

Frontier Govt. Passes Order For Stay Of Action

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 18.

The first division since the Congress Ministry accepted office took place in the Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day, when a resolution sponsored by Rai Sahib Chamanlal, recommending remission of the entire outstanding loan granted to the sufferers of the Kohat Riot of 1924, was defeated by 27 votes to 14 Congress Party members and one Independnt comprised those who voted for the Government.

PREMIER EXPLAINS

Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, on a point of personal explanation regarding the alleged inconsistency of the Congress Party (because all the members of the Congress Party had given notice of a similar resolution when the previous Government was in power) said that his Party had now studied the Government files, and come to know the actual state of finances The Government had decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry, and in deserving cases a loan would be remitted. He also announced that the Government had issued an immediate order of stay of action against defaulters in Kohat

Prior to this resolution the Assembly without opposition recommended abolition of the institution of Honorary Magistrates and Sub-Judges.—A. P.

UNSTINTED SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

Frontier Democratic Party Leader's Assurance

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 17.

Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Khan Tahirkhali, Leader of the Democratic Party and Deputy Speaker of the Frontier Assembly, has issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"Some maliciously minded persons are interested in creating a rift in the Congress and Democratic parties of the Frontier Assembly. There exists perfect unity among the Democrats, who have agreed to give unstinted support to the programme and policy of the Congress Party within the constitutional limits of the Act. The rumour that there is heartburning among the members of my Party over the selection of Mr Mahammad Abbas Khan as Minister representing the Democratic Party is unfounded and unfair I, as the Leader of the Party will support him through thick and thin."—United Press.

Partition Of Palestine

Bombay Assembly Speaker Rules Out Adjournment Motion

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 13.

When Bombay Legislative Assembly re-assembled this morning with Speaker Mavalanker in the chair, discussion over resolution asking for introduction of compulsory primary education continued

Before the discussion started Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hassam (Muslim League) enquired of Speaker as to whether he would get any further communication in addition to the one he had received only yesterday regarding the adjournment motion he intended to move discuss the partition of Palestine.

He said that it had been mentioned in papers through "Associated Press" that the motion had not been disallowed by the Governor. The first letter he received from the Secretary was to effect that matter related to the foreign policy of the Government of India and foreign State and had to receive permission of Governor The latest letter he had received was from the Secretary informing him that the Speaker did not give his consent to the motion as he did not think it urgent at this stage. He wanted to know if any further communication could be expected by him in view of the statements in Press.

Mr. Mavalanker told the Member that there would not be any further communication and everything had been stated in the communication sent to him already. He thought that what was said in the House and written to mebers was more authoritative and authentic than Press reports.

PLIGHT OF S. AFRICAN INDIANS

DURBAN, Sept. 17.

Sir Raza Ali addressed a meeting of the Indo-European Joint Council at Durban last night on the industrial position of Indians in the Union.

The latest statistics quoted by him show that a considerable deterioration in the Indian economic position has taken place in the Union during the last 20 years.

A keen debate followed the address.—Reuter.

12 KILLED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

BAREILLY, Sept. 18.

A dozen lives were lost and 30 persons were injured when the east wing of the tehsil building collapsed this afternoon. The cause of the accident is not known. One man and two children had a miraculous escape from the debris, which is still being cleared.

The tragedy was further aggravated by the outbreak of a fire which gutted one wing. District authorities are arranging for immediate relief.—A. P.

Latvian Roerich Society

(From A Correspondent)
SECUNDERABAD, (By Mail).

Mr M. Fathulla Khan, a well-known local author and publicist, has received an invitation from the Latvian Roerich Society to participate in the celebrations of the Congress of all Baltic Roerich Societies to be held in Riga on 10th October.

The total approximate gross earning of all State-owned Railways for the period (11 days) ending 31st August, 1937 (15th period) amount to Rs. 234,00,000. This is Rs. 12,00,000 more than the actual for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Govt. Trounced In Assembly

(Continued from page 16)

protected and its pet schemes advanced. But the European Group had realised the futility in the modern age of trying to improve one's own business by destroying the other's business.

SIRCAR'S OBJECTION

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Leader of the House, said that the opposition seemed to argue that English companies were subsidising their Indian section of business by bringing moneys from their large reserves elsewhere, and this led to a rate-war, which meant ruin to the Indian business. He cited figures to show the growth of Indian companies, and said that in 1934 the total premium income of all foreign companies—Canadian, German, United Kingdom and others—amounted to 4.7 crores, as against the premium income of Indian companies of 6.6 crores, showing that Indian business got ahead of foreign companies by 50 per cent. Any suggestion of a cut-throat competition and rate-war was not borne out by the growth and prosperity, indicated by these figures.

Explaining the effect of the amendment on the Indian companies, Sir N. N. Sircar took the case of a large Calcutta company doing business in a small way in South Africa and said that if it showed only its South African business to the intending policy holders, there would have a poor idea of the volume of its business and the bonus it could pay would be too small to enable it to make headway. In these conditions, what was the objection to its bringing money from Calcutta to South Africa?

NEED OF INVESTIGATION

Sir Cowasji Jehangir contended that without the amendment, the Indian companies would be placed at a disadvantage because they would, as a result of actuarial investigation, show particulars regarding the methods etc. which the foreign companies would not be called on to do. That would be contrary to the demand for a fair field and no favour, which the European group had frequently made. By the amendment the foreign companies would be compelled to show not only their Indian business but also their worldwide business, so that none would be misled by the comparative smallness of their Indian business. Nor did the amendment intend to prevent bringing moneys from outside in order to pay bonus in India.

Closure was moved at this stage, but was rejected, and the debate was continued by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, who said that it was difficult to understand Opposition to the amendment. If life insurance was a profit-making business, then there might be objection to investigation and to showing the true state of business. He asserted that it would be to the good of the policyholder to know the exact condition of things.

ZIAUDDIN OPPOSES

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said that the speeches opposing the amendment confirmed the suspicion that insurance companies were not run on scientific lines, but that they were juggling with accounts and cheating the policyholders. As regards the point whether bonuses could be paid in India, out of the profits made abroad, he was in favour of Indians getting this benefit.

HARE V. TORTOISE

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said that the European group were not trying to understand the amendment although in their heart they knew what its aim was. It appeared to him as a race between a hare and a tortoise. It was unfortunate that the Government did not support the non-official view on this question.

Mr. N. C. Chunder, quoting the latest edition of the English Insurance Law, referred to the provisions therein, which required the insurance companies in the United Kingdom to furnish a summary statement, showing the total number of policies, total sums assured, total premium income, etc., in the United Kingdom. It was not at all unusual for the Indian Legislature to ask for a similar provision in the Indian Insurance Law.

ADDITIONAL OBLIGATION?

Mr. Susil Chandra Sen, the Special Officer, expressed the opinion that the amendment was unnecessary, as it was only imposing an additional obligation which did not benefit either Indian or other companies. He did not see any need for the amendment, because one of the forms, which under the schedule had to be filed by an insurer, would give full details of income and expenditure in India. (question: would it give the life fund?) Mr. Sen said it would give sufficient material from which it was possible to know the life fund. (Several members:—Why not give the figure then?) Mr. Sen suggested that it was a needless obligation. (Mr. Jinnah: What is the harm?) Mr. Sen: It is not a question of harm, but what do we gain by it?

AMENDMENT CARRIED

The amendment was pressed to a division and carried by 62 votes to 49

'MANAGING AGENTS' ON ANVIL

The House quickly passed through several clauses, and agreed to take up on Wednesday Clause 26 relating to investment and assets. On Clause 27 regarding managing agents, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed's amendment evoked a lively, and sometimes, heated debate which was not concluded when the House rose. The amendment was to the effect that no insurance companies started after the Act should have managing agents and the period of office of the managing agents appointed before the Act should expire at the end of three years from the commencement of the Act.

"UNNECESSARY"

Mr. Avinashlingham Chettiyar, opposing the amendment declared that managing agents were unnecessary as far as life insurance companies were concerned, but for the general companies the help of the managing agents was needed. The amendment, however, did not make such a distinction but limited the period of the managing agents to three years for all classes of insurance companies.

CONGRESS POINT OF VIEW

Mr. S. Satyamurti elaborated the point and defined the Congress attitude. He pointed out that life insurance business had made such a good progress that there was a very strong case for the limitation of the period, while as regards general business, which had a great deal of leeway still to make up, managing agents were wanted in order to build it up. The Congrgess Party, therefore, did not want to place any restriction on managing agents in respect of general business, but as regards Life Business, the party favoured three years without limitation on remuneration and if that was rejected, then five years with restriction of remuneration.

SIRCAR SUPPORTS AMENDMENT

Sir N. N. Sircar supported the amendment and said that in course of his speeches he had made no distinction in his opposition to managing agents between life and other companies. It was a sight for the gods to see Mr. Satyamurti fighting for managing agents in general companies. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinnah expressed strong opposition to the managing agents for any kind of insurance business. They were parasites and he asked the Congress benches whether they were going to allow these parasites to exist. If he had power, and if he had a majority on his side he would wipe off the managing agents this very moment but there was the Congress Party favouring the continuance of parasites. He, therefore, reluctantly supported the amendment reducing this evil to a minimum point.

Addressing the Congress benches, Mr. Jinnah concluded "if you do not support even this, you will stand condemned in the estimation of every civilised country"

Sir H. P. Mody vehemently attacked the speakers who had given managing agents bad name in order to hang it. It was a topsy-turvy world, he said, in which the Congress admitted even managing agents had a right to exist while the Socialist Government was masquerading as benevolent autocracy trying to exterminate them. What was wrong with the managing agents, he asked? He regarded the European group's attitude inconsistent. They supported the managing agents in the case of the Companies Act while now they were asking for their abolition.

The debate was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

VIENNESE CRYSTAL PALACE GUTTED

VIENNA, September 17.

DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THE ENTIRE VIENNA FIRE BRIGADES, ASSISTED BY ARMY TROOPS, "ROTUNDA", KNOWN AS VIENNA'S CRYSTAL PALACE, WAS ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

THE DAMAGE IS ESTIMATED AT 100,000 STERLING—REUTER.

LAHORE GOVT. COLLEGE ALL OUT FOR 54

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government College, Lahore. Cricket team started their first fixture in Bombay this morning, when they met the Combined Colleges of Bombay at the Oval.

Ram Parkash, the visitors' leader. won the toss and elected to bat on a rain soaked wicket. In addition to their being unaccustomed to playing on turf, the wet wicket put them in further troubles. It was soon evident when five of their batsmen returned to the tent with only 33 runs on the board

The team was soon dismissed for 54. Ram Parkash, who had great success with the bat and ball at Poona, played a fighting game for his 29 after occupying the crease for 2 hours.

MUNDKER'S 4 FOR 7 RUNS.

Mundker was Bombay's most successful bowler, having captured 4 wickets for 7 runs.

The home side also fared badly, losing 5 wickets for 64 runs, when the stumps were drawn for the day.

Printer remained not out with 14. Rehman of the Lahore team got 3 wickets for 12 runs.

SCORES:—

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,

Jagdish 11, Bhatia 0, Azmat Khan 0, Ram Parkash 29, Abdul Rehman 1, Hira Lal 6, Saeed 0, Nizamud-din 0, Sahgal 0, Amar Nath 1, Saluddin, not out 0, Extras 6, Total 54.

COMBINED COLLEGES, BOMBAY

Wadia 25, Prabhu 3, M. Naik 11, Printer (not out) 14, Ebrahim 3, Mundker 4, Sathe (not out) 3, Extras 1, Total for 5 wickets 64.

FASCISTS SUSPECT NYON PLAN

Co-operation Of British And French Fleets In Possible Future War!

ROME, Sept. 17.

Resentment regarding the Nyon plan has led to a sharper tone in the Italian press reference to Britain than was noticeable during several weeks past.

It is felt that the international situation has been aggravated by the plan which many quarters consider as directed against Italy.

The "Tribuna" says, Italo-British relations are again in a period of crisis and refers to the collaboration of British and French fleets in the Mediterranean as a "regular naval demonstration, if not a dress rehearsal, of co-operation of British and French in a possible future war". —Reuter.

GERMANY'S APPREHENSIONS

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

The Nyon agreement with the new annexes and the Anglo-French abandonment of naval control in Spain are developing into a demonstration primarily in favour of safeguarding British and French interests in the Mediterranean to the detriment of Italy and Germany, according to German newspapers which express the opinion that the crisis in the Mediterranean has become more intensified.

In view of the political circles is reflected by "Nachtausgabe" which says that Italy and Germany have a special interest to receive from British and French Governments an honest and frank explanation of their policy in the Mediterranean and towards Spain. —Reuter.

BOMBAY FLIERS TO RETURN ON OCT. 2

Simpson On Their Successful Stay In England

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The Instructional flight of four 'planes under the auspices of the Bombay Flying Club which landed at Hatfield on June 12 is taking off on its return flight on September 19 commanded by Mr. Stone, Chief Ground Engineer, Juhu. Mr. Simpson, Chief Flying Instructor of the Club who commanded the flight to England is taking off on September 25 in new Vega Gull and expects to catch up the flight on his way.

Mr. Simpson told Reuter that the 'planes will be piloted by young Indians Mr. Rogers, Mr. Byramji, Mr Mistri and Mr. Samant, the first three of whom have obtained 'B' licences while in England.

The assistant flying instructor Mr. Nicholson will also accompany the flight which expects to land at Juhu exactly at 5 p.m. on October 2.

Plenty of time is being allowed for punctual arrival.

Mr. Simpson said that their stay in England was most profitable and most successful.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Bullion Easy But Wheat Firm

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton was steady with narrow fluctuations.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT FIRM.

Wheat was firm. Jute was steady.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE EASY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1937

New York, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	8.74
To-day's opening	8.75
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.74
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	5.17
To-day's opening	5.21
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.18
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 184

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.

Cotton again displayed cheerful appearance but the general demand was restricted apart from Bombay and Liverpool buying which kept prices very steady.

Trading in December commenced at 8.75 i.e. 1 point higher than previous closing. Prices early kept steady on scattered buying and some covering with hedging light but thereafter movements were restricted with the demand showing little aggressiveness. December closed unchanged at 8.74.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.90/8.90) 8.86/8.85
October (8.80/8.78) 8.76/8.76
December (8.84/8.84) 8.81/8.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

American October (5.13) 5.10
American December (5.18) 5.15
Sakels November (7.16) 7.12
Sakels January (7.33) 7.28

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 184-8 and Rs. 183-8 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 184.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8 3/4) 1-8 3/4

JUTE

New Crop September October (£20 7/16 paid and value) £20 7/16 buyers
Dunlop September (£22 3/4) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning September (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 15/16 value) closed
Forward July September (9 paid and value) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay September October (£14 7/0 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	4.96 9/16
To-day's openin	4.96 3/16
To-day's closing	4.96 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	4.96.42
To-day's opening	4.96.55
To-day's closing	4.96.12

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 18.

Previous closing	146.78
To-day's opening	146.56
To-day's closing	146.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 18.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.33 and then declined to 4.96.40 on some selling pressure but closed at 4.96.12.

Franc opened at 146.56 and kept steady with small variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.041) 11.065
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.51
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.18) 94.25
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (261 buyers £261 1/2 sellers irregular) closed
Lead (£20 1/4 buyers £20 5/16 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£58 to £60) closed.
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 104 5/8 and Dec. 104 3/4 trading was quiet in the absence of any important demand but the undertone kept steady with some business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 18.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.04. Prices advanced on scattered commission houses buying and covering influenced by steadiness of Winnipeg cables.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	May 1938 Rs. a. p.	Sept. 1937 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 1-0 a.m.	8 3 3	8 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 3 9	8 5 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 4 9	8 5 6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 4 6	8 6 3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 18.

The Stock Exchangs was closed today.

WOOL SALES

London, Sept. 18.

There was keen competition in fair selections. Bids were still below. Sellers' ideas.

Greasy lower 0-11 1/2
Greasy higher 1-10
Scoured lower 1-4
Scoured higher 2-7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 18.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 51 3/4) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 48 1/4) dol 45
U S Steel Common (dol 95 3/4) dol 93
U S Steel Preference (dol 126) dol 125

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Little general selling. Support small Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 18.

Spot	20d. 19 7/8d.
Forward	19 7/8d. 19 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 18.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-3 1/2) £7-0-1

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Sept. 18.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 106 as against the previous closing at 105

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Wheat September	5 6 0
Wheat January	5 11 6
Wheat May	5 6 6
Linseed September	8 6 6
Linseed May	8 5 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Silver ready	51 1 0
Silver 1st settlement Bhadarva	51 1 0
Silver 2nd setlement Asho	51 2 6
Gold ready	34 11 0
Gold 1st settlement Bhadarva	34 11 0
Gold 2nd setlement Asho	34 10 0
Sovereigns	22 2 9

C. P. AND BERAR COTTON OUTLOOK

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 18.

The first intermediate report on cotton crop in the Central Provinces and Berar issued by Government says that till about the close of the first week of August rainfall was fairly heavy and persistent, which favoured the growth of weeds but retarded that of cotton plants. The break which set in in the second week, although interrupted by light to moderate scattered showers in the cotton country, facilitated weeding and inter-cultural operations and improved the condition of the crop considerably. The crop on heavy soils, which had suffered most is also reported to be improving.

Good rain has fallen in the first week of September. The outlook is on the whole satisfactory.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Floating Supplies Exceed Requirements

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 18.

In the money market apart from Wednesday when the credit was somewhat reduced by the Australian Bank taking funds off the market to meet Maturing loan, floating supplies available for short term engagements considerably exceeded requirements.

Discount brokers are viewing with alarm the amount of money likely to be diverted.

Treasury bills went whole neg for bills with the result the market syndicate received 85 per cent of the 50 million offered but only at the cost of seeing their recent scanty profits virtually disappear.

Wall Street opened easy.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Fair Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

In jutes there was not much business. In coals fair business was put through. In teas fair enquiry was evidenced and moderate turnover resulted. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1543 small lot.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 16; Elgin mills 125; New Victoria 1/10.

Coals:—Aldih 4/13; Bansra 5/8; Bhulanbararee 10/12; Churulia 2/6; Dhemo Main 13/10; Equitable 41/10; East Indian 26/13; Hurriladih 18/2; Jainty Central 1/10; Kuardi 2; New Beerbhoom 18/14; North Damuda 8/12; New Jeturya 5/9; Satpukuria and Asansol 1 10; Searsole 5/13; West Jamuria 32/6; Bengal 368; Bhalgora 5/15; Burrakur 17/8; Deoli 8/10; Ghusick and Muslia 1/8; Kalapahari 17/8; Deoli 8/10; Nazira 9/14; Oriental 14; Samla 3/8; Talcher 2/13.

Jutes:—Howrah 51/12; Kinnison 572 small lot; Presidency 4/6; Reliance 6/4; Kamarhatty 510; Lansdowne 164; Rameshwara pref 10/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 11/8; Consolidated tin 8/12, Indian copper 3/6; Rhodesia copper 3/6; Bengal Chemical pref 16/12, Dacca electric 27/4; Burn an Company 327 small lot; do seven per cent pref 136; Hukumchand steel ordy 12/12; do defc 3/10; Indian Malleable Casting ordy 6; do defd 2/2; Indian iron 51/2; Steel corporation ordy 8/9; Concord of India Insurance 7/2 premium; Balmer Lawrie 280; British India corporation ordy 4/9; Dunlop rubber 24; Ivan Jones 2/12; Indian cables 16/14; Kalmpong rope 14 ex div; Indian wood products 28/4; small lot; Titaghur paper second pref Rs. 50; paid up 51/4 small lot; India General Navigation ordy 124; Pammuger cane and sugar 2/4 disc.

Teas:—Borpukhuri 10/12; Chunnoocherra 50 small lot; Pathemara 11/8; Sarugaon 12/10 small lot; Soom 14/12; Birpara 322; New Teria 14/8; Sutema 12; Teloijan 7/6.—A. P.

Dinner To Mr. Nurie

On behalf of Hindu and Muslim residents of Dadar a dinner will be held to-night at Ruia College, Matunga, to meet the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay.

CUTTACK, Sept. 18.

Mr. Gobind Singh moved a cut on the demand for General Administration and pressed for a division which was allowed, for the first time in the Orissa Assembly to-day.

Thirteen members voted for the 'cut' while 32 voted against it. The motion was lost.—United Press.

Scholarships To Maharashtra Students

(From A Correspondent)

The Datta Bhajan Mandal, Jubbulpore, has decided to award from the Maharashtra Vidyarthi Sahayak Nidhi, a sum of Rs. 300 as scholarships to ten poor and deserving Maharashtra students during the session 1937-38. It is interesting to note that out of these ten students two are studying Ayurved. The management also proposes to help the poor boys and girls, intending to take the industrial education such as carpentry, tailoring, painting or tinman's work, etc. This is the third useful year of the fund.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 18

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 183/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 183/4 on scattered selling. Later on there was slightly better enquiry which in conjunction with short covering improved prices to Rs. 184. The tone of the market was steady and the turnover was moderate.

Liverpool cotton market was due to open unchanged but it opened very steady at a rise of 4 points and with improved buying prices in the local market were quoted at Rs. 184/4 for Broach A/M delivery. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 184/12 and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

Broach A.M	184 12 0
Oomra D-J	164 12 0
Bengal D-J	140 12 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bengal Fine	145/47
Bengal F.G.	136/40
C. P. 1	169/71
C. P. 2	164/66
Arvi	164/66
Ellichpur	164/66
Berar	159/64
Khandesh	154/59
Jalna/Sailu	154/59
Burwah Sanavad	157/62
Mathia	134/39
Broach Fine	174/78
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	208/13
Surat	223/25
Navsari	233/35
Kampala	355/58

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 16th September	299
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	13,204
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	12,817
Increase	387

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Light rains in Arkansas, Oklahoma and West Texas. The Daily official U. S. Government forecast says: "Eastern Belt generally fair; all balance entire Belt partly cloudy."

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 18

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £7-0-3 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 15 points down at 146.78. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.. 9/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. India bought and business was small and the market was quiet. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 5 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32. The local silver market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and Gold prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34 10 6
Bhardarva	34 10 6
Aso	34 9 0

SILVER

Ready	51 4 0
Bhadarva	51 4 0
Aso	51 5 6

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 17

Spot	20
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-3 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 17

September	44.80+05
December	44.60+05
March	45.00—

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 18

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£52-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£52-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£60-0-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 53-0-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 17

Copper	£52 8 9
Spelter	£21 3 9
Lead	£20 5 0
Tin	£260 0 0

Scattered Business On Stock Exchange

OPENING WEAKNESS MEETS MODERATE SUPPORT

Prices Fluctuate Within Narrow Limits

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Although the much feared decline in the prices of iron sheets failed to materialise, the local Share Bazar opened easy with moderate long liquidation, at the decline the market offered resistance and prices rallied partially under short covering. The tone of the market was barely steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Shares were easy at the start and lower prices were reached on tired long liquidation but later on there was some short covering which improved prices.

Cotton mill shares were also quiet to-day with some realising as it is generally believed that present prices high enough for the present. There was little fresh buying but the tone in this section was steady. The market is adjusting the technical situation.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,065|- and with scattered selling declined to Rs. 1,062 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 1,080 but again declined to Rs. 1,057|- and closed at Rs. 1,067|-. Century mill shares opened at Rs. 273|- and closed at Rs. 270|-. Central India mill shares opened at Rs. 315|- and after declining to Rs. 305|- improved to Rs. 310|-. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 373|-. Simplex closed at Rs. 117|- and Swadeshi mill shares were placed at Rs. 313|-.

Associated cement shares moved within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 150|-. Andhra shares were steady at Rs. 1,640|- and Hydros were steady at Rs. 165|10. Powers closed at Rs. 1,431|-. Tram shares were quiet at Rs. 134|11.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,575|- and advanced to Rs. 1,580|-. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,555|- but again rallied to Rs. 1,577|-. Ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 140|8 improved to Rs. 143|8. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 757|-.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	328	12
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1067	8
100	CENTURY	270	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	310	0
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	229	6
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	115	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	350	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-3	
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	161	4
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	233	12
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772	8
100	Indore	72	8
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	127	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	373	12
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	680	0
250	Madras United	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1200	0
250	Model	55	0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	121	4
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	301	4
100	Nanshahi (Re 1)	46	8
100	Phoenix (10)	300	0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73	12
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	116	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	313	12
100	Swan (nil)	126	4
500	Vishnu (Rs 50)	1,375	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	850	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30	11
500	Imperial (Rs 30)	1550	0
125-500	I Conty (Rs 7-8)	382	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	143	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	4
5	Union (As. 4)	5	9 6
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	149	8
	INSURANCE		
100-50	Empire (Rs 14)	990	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15	12
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	12
200	Oriental (125)	4900	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7-13-0	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1640	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	136	9
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182	8
10	Broach	14	2
100	Karachi (4)	270	0
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	217	8
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	165	10
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1431	4
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	956	4
100	C. Province	97	0
100	Dhond Baramati	97	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 18

Bombay Dyeing (1072/8) 1065 1070 1062 1068 1065 1080 1057 1067

Century (271/4) 273 270 276 273 275 265 268 270

Central India (315) 315 311 316 305 310

Kohinoor (376/4) 373 375 371 373

New Great (287/8) 290 289 302 292 300 301

Simplex (116/14) 117 115 116 113 115 116

Swadeshi (315) 317 318 312 318 311 315 313

Associated Cements (150) 150 149/8 150

Andhra (1642/8) 1637 1635 1640

Tata Hydro (166/4) 166 165/10

Tata Power (1432/8) 1427 1430 1425 1436 1432 1431

Tram Ord (136/9) 136 135 134/11

T Steel Defd (1582/8) 1575 1580 1562 1565 1560 1567 1555 1577 1570 1575 1577 1577

T Steel Ord (342/8) 342/8 343/8 340/8 342 340/8 343 340/8 343/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/4) 169/4 169/8

Bellapur (175) 176 177 175 176

B Steam (236/4) 236 233

B Burma (760) 757 753 760 755 757

100	Gujarat	96	0
100	Mandra Bunder	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99-8	XD
500	Tapti Valley	760	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11	4
2sh.	Indian Copper (As1-6)	3	5
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	51	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	68	8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1577	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	343	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	325	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	176	4
200	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250	BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	233	12
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	757	8
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	254	6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-3	
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	107	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	166	14
50	I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50	0
100	I Radio Defd (12)	575	0
100	I Radio Ord (15)	510	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	735	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	94	12
15	Scindia	29	6
25	Tata Oil Mill	33	12
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1580	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	307	8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	78	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	105	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	159	6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1565	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	711	4
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	109	4
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	10

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 18

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 100
3	per cent 1951/54 100/4
4	per cent 1941 Bonds 103/14
6	per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 96/14
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/8
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 108/2
4	per cent 1960/70 113
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 118/6
5	per cent 1939/44 105/12
5	per cent 1940/43 108/5
5 1/2	per cent 1948/40 Loan 103/14

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63 112
5	per cent 1945/55 120/1
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 103/8
5	per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent B P I 1974 109
4	per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5	per cent M Deb 1949 118
6	per cent 1954 131
5	per cent P I 1956 131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97 and declined to Rs. 96/13. Tone: Easy.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 18

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling	T T 267 3/4
Bank's buying	T T 265 3/4

PARIS

Bank's selling	T T 1,095
Bank's buying	T T 1,120

JAPAN—

Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/2

JAVA

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling	D D 84

SHANGHAI

Bank's selling	D D 80 7/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling	D D 92

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.96.68 17th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 18th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 18th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 13/32 18th instant
Java London 8.97 3/4 18th instant
London Paris 146.78 17th instant
London Belgium 29.49 3/4 17th instant
London Switzerland 21.62 17th instant
London Berlin 12.37 1/4 17th instant
London Stockholm 19.20 1/2 17th instant
London New York 4.96.42 17th instant
London Amsterdam 9.00 17th instant
London Italy 94.36 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady
Gold £7-0-5 16th instant
Gold £7-0-3 1/2 17th instant
Silver London Ready 20 16th instant
Silver London Ready 20 17th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 16th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 16th instant
Silv. New York Ready 45 17th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY—

Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-8.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-9.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-9.
Kesar Rs. 10-12.
Saraya Rs. 10-8.
Java spot F. 7.00.

Aims And Objects

The Constitution Committee of the I.N.S.A. has laid down the following aim and objects for the Association to be finally approved by the Provisional Committee:

The aim of the Indian National Scout Association is to train the young generation in good citizenship.

The objects of the Indian National Scout Association are:

1. To educate in the widest sense of the word the boys and girls of India, irrespective of caste, religion, race or creed.
2. To assist and supplement the work of existing educational institutions.
3. To help the young to become brave and good citizens of the Motherland, subordinating personal interests to the needs of the country.
4. To foster in them habits of observation, thoughtfulness, self-reliance and obedience.
5. To inculcate in them loyalty, tolerance and spirit of leadership.
6. To interest them in service to humanity and in handicrafts useful to themselves.
7. To promote their mental and physical developments.

Healthy Change

Evidently the aims and objects are most comprehensive. Whilst maintaining as the background the Aims and Objects of the International Scout Movement, the I.N.S.A. has introduced healthy changes and additions to suit the immediate needs of the country, and to remove the movement from all political or sectarian influences. The I.N.S.A. is entirely an educational movement, thoroughly nationalistic in its constitution, organisation and administration. Its international aspect is properly defined in another part of the constitution. The Aims and Objects contribute in the greatest measure to the most vital needs of the country —citizenship, leadership and physical and mental fitness and efficiency.

The Patrol System is the basis of Troop organisation. The whole Troop is divided into small groups of not less than six and not more than eight members. Each Patrol elects its own Patrol Leader with the approval of the Scoutmaster. The Patrol Leader choses from amongst the members of his Patrol an assistant who is called the Second.

Patrol Leader

It may be said that efficiency and success of a troop will depend upon the efficiency and ability of its Patrol Leaders who are the backbone of the whole Scout Movement. It is, therefore, necessary that the Scoutmaster should help every Patrol to select a smart and efficient young person, who is endowed with the quality of natural leadership, initiative and resourcefulness. It would be remembered that the most efficient leader is one who has in him or her a natural magnetic power to draw towards him or her the other youngsters. Such leaders need not be scholars, nor are they quite meek and model youngsters who are idealised by a sort of school teachers. The leader is a person full of activity and even mischief, keeping himself always to the fore in games and other group activities of children.

To this youngster must fall the responsibility and duty of the leader of the Patrol.

The Patrol in its final composition is a family of young persons of almost the same age, the leader being a year or two older than the other members of the Patrol. It is undesirable that young persons with considerable difference in their ages should be in the same Patrol.

In the I.N.S.A., it is also desirable that members of different communities should be encouraged to be in the same Patrol. The ties which bind a Patrol together are ties of friendship and group action cemented by understanding and tolerance.

It is necessary that a leader should know something more than his followers. The Scoutmaster should therefore conduct a special class for Patrol Leaders and if possible for Seconds also, and train them in scoutcraft. It must be left to the Patrol Leaders to teach their Patrols with the help of Instructors and Scouters.

Friend And Guide

In the Scout Troop all responsibility must be decentralised and every opportunity must be given to the Scouts to manage their own affairs. The Scoutmaster should only remain a friend and guide of the youngsters, sharing all their pleasures and activity in a spirit which should create a different relation than that which exists between the teacher and the pupil in the classroom. Confidence and Comradeship are the only relations which should bind the Scoutmaster to the Patrol Leaders and the Scouts.

The whole management of the Troop must be left to the Court of Honour presided over by the Scoutmaster and consisting of all Scouters, Instructors, the Troop Leader and Patrol Leaders of the Troop, each having the right to vote. The Scouts must receive definite lessons in working a true democracy in their respective Troops. Seconds may be allowed to attend meetings of the Court of Honour, but they have no power to vote.

The Court of Honour is the administrative, executive, judicial and financial authority of the Troop. An emergency veto may be exercised by the Scoutmaster in the greater interests of the Scout brotherhood, the National Scout Movement and the Troop. All actions of the Court of Honour must be in conformity to the Constitution of the I.N.S.A.

* * *

Outings

It has already been stated that the I.N.S.A. attaches the greatest value to the outdoor life of the Scouts. All the advanced nations of the West have made travelling and camping a part of their educational curricula. Great Britain provides extensive camping facilities for their students and many important schools have their own forest classes. The Scout Movement itself provides the most extensive opportunities for camping for thousands of boys and girls. Germany is well-known for its famous "Vandervaugal" movement of wanderers and the State provides the maximum facilities for promoting foreign travel and internal camping. Soviet Russia to a great measure owes its present greatness to the splendid work done by youths as they went out for their pioneering adventures up hill and down dale to discover the unknown wealth of their country. They went over high mountains and long stretches of snow, over thousands of miles, across rivers and lakes, living a bare existence with only the joy of camping to inspire them. Nearer to us, Turkey our great Eastern brother, is showing us the great advantage of the open-air movement; and open-air life and travelling take the first place in Turkey's educational policy.

Twenty-seven nations were represented at the International Encampment marking the Silver Jubilee of the Girl Scout Movement in U. S. A. Picture shows representatives being received by Mrs. Roosevelt at the inauguration ceremony.

OCTOBER CAMPS.

To Aries, Post Box 565, Bombay.

Dear Aries,

I am interested in joining

(a) The beginners' camp
(b) The Scoutmasters' Training camp
(c) The Tramp Camp to Poona
(d) The week-end excursions

Please send all particulars.

Name: .....

Age: .....

Address: .....

Sex: .....

You are free to join more than one camp.

When will India awake to the need of the greatest nation-building activity which will build the body and mind of the human factor, the most vital factor that alone can create the new India of the future?

The I.N.S.A. is pledged to help the most important item of the National Programme at present day—extensive contact and co-operation between town and village. Let us go back to Mother Nature, to the hills and the streams, the forests and plains, to revitalise our lost strength, to reawaken our senses, to broaden our outlook and to learn at first hand from the book of life. Let us go to the village and strengthen our human ties, make ourselves one with the true Indian humanity that lives in the village, striving from day to day to eke out a bare existence. Let us learn from them how to live in work and contentment; at the same time cementing the foundation of our National life, in National Unity through close

(Continued on page 23)

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS.
Batliwalla
Ague Mixture
& PILLS
Sole Selling Agents:—P. M. PATNI & Co.
Tel. Address:—Ligature Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.

Sport From All Quarters

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Draw For First Round Includes Many "Crack" Indian Teams

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, September 14.

The Durand Football Tournament will commence here on Saturday, September 18.

In spite of small entries, owing to the military teams are away on duty in Waziristan, including the holders, the Argyll and Southerland Highlanders and the last year's runners up, the Green Howards, many Indian teams, such as Mohan Bagan, Calcutta and Young Men's Club, Delhi, have entered the tournament.

Seventeen teams will contest this year and the Indians hope to lift the trophy for the first time in the history of the tournament.

The fixture for the first day are as under:—

Hampshire Regiment v. Collegians.

East Lancashire Regiment v. 3rd Light Battery.

The Draw For First Round

5th Medium Brigade v. Municipal Football Club.

28th Squadron, R.A.F. v. City Athletic Calcutta.

Border Regiment v. Rovers Football Club.

Royal Scots v. Shyamsunder Sports Club, Calcutta.

Welsh Regiment v. Government of India Press.

Young Men's Club, Delhi v. Baltistan Football Club.

Mohan Bagan—bye.

AUSTRALIA'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY

300 Athletes For British Empire Games

SYDNEY: (By Mail).

More than 300 overseas competitors will take part in the British Empire Games, to be held in Sydney, Australia, February 5 to 12, next year.

New Zealand, with 70, neads the list, followed by Canada 63 and Englond 46. South Africa is sending 29, including four women. Other representation is Ceylon nine, Wales three vesWLB men, and Scotland 11, of whom three are women. Other representation is Ceylon nine, Wales Six, Rhodesia five, Malta and India three each, and Trinidad and British Guiana one each.—Reuter

LARWOOD

Harold Larwood, Notts and England bowler, of one-time "body line" fame, whose suspension is announced, has been playing for his county since 1924.

Born 1904; left school to become pit boy; always enjoyed bowling fast even after long hours work underground. Taken on Trent Bridge ground staff. 1921, appeared for Notts second XI, three years later: quickly promoted.

Played v. Australia here, 1926, 1930; on "down under" tours, 1928-29 and 1932-33, when "body line" controversy arose.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM TO TOUR NEW ZEALAND

INVITATION RENEWED ON OLD TERMS: NO INCREASE IN GUARANTEE

Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, Secretary, Indian Hockey Federation has received the following reply from the Secretary, New Zealand Hockey Association, in connection with the proposed visit of an Indian hockey team to New Zealand:—

"I thank you for your letter of June 1, in reply to my Association's invitation to your Federation to send a representative hockey team to tour New Zealand. Your various representations have been considered very fully by my Association".

"In the first place we were very pleased to note that you are retaining very pleasant recollections of the previous tour to New Zealand and that you would welcome a return visit".

"We appreciate that in the previous tour we did not pay sufficient to cover all the expenses of the tour. We also made a profit on the visit, but this was due only to a set of very fortunate circumstances which may not occur again. The weather was fine for all the main games of the tour, including the three Test matches, and this may not happen again. We would very much like to assist your Federation with the finances of the visit to a greater extent than we did previously but, after giving the whole matter very serious consideration, we are of the opinion that we would be carrying too great a risk if we offered to make any further contribution".

"With reference to your statement that the previous tour lasted 5 months, we wish to point out that your representatives were in New Zealand only 10 weeks, which we consider is the minimum time required for the success of the tour. It is possible, however, that the time taken in travelling from India to New Zealand and returning may be reduced, and we suugest this course for the consideration of your Federation.

"We shall be pleased if you will give favourable consideration both to this letter and to our previous letter of May 3. We will be very glad indeed to welcome an Indian team to New Zealand in May next year, and we trust that you will be able to send us a favourable reply after the next meeting of your Council".

PATAUDI PLAYS FOR INDIAN GYMKHANA

Scores A Century In Attractive Style Against Harrow Town

Down at Osterley, the Nawab of Pataudi is scoring a packet of runs for the Indian Gymkhana, whose victims on Saturday were Harrow Town. The only batsman for the visitors to succeed against C. S. Nayudu, four for 44, was J. Lowe whose 80 contained fourteen 4's, and the Gymkhana won by ten wickets thanks to Pataudi's 118 (eighteen 4's and one 6) and M. I. Merchant's 49. In Sunday's match against the Asterisks, the Nawab this time missed his century by one run after hitting seven 4's and a 6. Jagdale hit 73, Prabhakar 48, Puri 40 not out and the Asterisks had to face a score of 325. They were all out for 53, Jahangir Khan securing six for 10 and C. S. Nayudu four for 12.

DUCKWORTH OF LANCASHIRE

Arrangements have been made between the Lancashire County Cricket Club and George Duckworth, their international wicket-keeper, who recently notified his retirement, for his services to be at the disposal of the country when required.

The general committee of the club decided to make a donation of £50 to the funds being raised on behalf of the dependants of the late E. A. McDonald.

Members wishing to subscribe to the club donation should send their contributions to the secretary of the club at Old Trafford.

FIVE-MILE SWIM

Girl Of Seventeen Runner-Up For English Title

Finishing nearly 400 yards in front of the other competitors, Miss M. Y. Allen easily won the women's long-distance swimming championship of England on the Thames.

She was runner-up last year to the Welsh swimmer, Miss Browning, who did not defend her title.

The race was over the five-mile course from Kew to Putney, and a strong head wind at Barnes Bridge caused choppy water for some distance. This was responsible for the rather slow time. All the five starters finished.

Miss J. Brian, of Willesden, put up a fine performance in finishing second. She is only 17—the youngest swimmer ever to compete in this event, and she was swimming for the first time in open water. Result:—

Miss M. Y. Allen (Oddicombe S.C.) (75min. 1sec.). Miss J. Brian (Willesden S. and Training Club) (80min. 2sec.). Miss D. Huber (Hammersmith Ladies) (81min. 55sec.). Miss E. P. Leigh (Clapham S.C.) (84min 20sec.)

RECORD HAMMER THROW

All hammer-throwing records were broken by Dr. Pat O'Callaghan, the Irish Olympic representative and former A. A. A. champion, at the Cork country Championships held at Fermoy.

O'Callaghan retained the title with an effort of 196ft., 10ft. 7 1-10 in. better than the Olympic record, held by K. Hein (Germany), and 6ft. 5-1/2 in. over Pat Ryan's world record, set up in New York in 1913.

A grant of £150 was made to Frank Booth, who has taken up an appointment in Durham for next season.

MCDONALD FUND

Assuring The Future Of Famous Cricketer's Family

A memorial fund to the late E. A. McDonald, the famous Australian and Lancashire cricketer, is being promoted by the Blackpool Cricket Club, for whom McDonald played as an amateur during his sojourn in the seaside town.

Sportsmen in all parts of the country now have an opportunity to show their appreciation of McDonald's service to the game, and also to ensure that his widow and two schoolboy sons shall have their future assured.

Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. F. Berry, Secretary, 8, Edward-street, Blackpool.

Mrs. McDonald's health has suffered greatly as a result of the tragic death of her husband at the early age of 45, and she is naturally anxious concerning the future of her boys, who are pupils of the Blackpool Grammar School. Alan aged 16, shows great promise as a cricketer, and has already played with the Blackpool second eleven.

It was McDonald's dearest wish that Alan should become a fine bowler, but he wished him to play only as an amateur. The younger son, Douglas, cherisnes an ambition to become a doctor.

There should be a ready response to the appeal. McDonald was always ready to give his services to assist any deserving cause. In fact, he was on his way home after playing in a charity game at Salford when he was knocked down and killed by a motor-car.

R. J. O. MEYER'S CENTURY FOR SOMERSET

Uses A Sticking Plastered Bat To Great Advantage

Somerset have always had a delightful reputation for providing the unexpected. After playing at "hit or out" at Lords, on a perfect wicket at The Saffrons, Eastbourne, they developed restraint of the most austere type. When he went up from Haileybury to Cambridge, R. J. O. Meyer had so much responsibility as a bowler that he paid little attention to his batting. During a number of years in India he collected a packet of runs. Back to Somerset in a tutorial capacity, last summer he scored 202 not out against Lancashire. On Saturday, his 125 against Sussex comprised many beautiful strokes. An incident was the way he repaired a treasured bat at the wicket with sticking plaster, and the implement itself on close inspection looked somewhat mis-shapen, though he could use it to great advantage.

"WELL PLAYED SKIPPER!"

The Hampshire professionals commemorated R. H. Moore's innings of 316 against Warwickshire at Bournemouth in July. They presented him with an autographed silver salver bearing an inscription which concluded with the words, "Well Played, Skipper!"

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of Sept., 1937, will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are denosited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	„	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
Total	Rs.	500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

WHEN ANGELS PLAY DOCTORS

(Continued from page 9)

drawing them through the hands and breathing on them. They become saturated and remain so for many days.

Many of my patients who cannot sleep go off as soon as they place any treated article on them, and their pains go, too.

"A great London hospital used to send a roll of 56 yards of flannel by aeroplane to Zeederberg, who would pass this through his hands and bless it. He would roll it up again and send it back by aeroplane".

DOCTORS KNEW

"These doctors did not do this for fun. They knew the curative power of the healer".

The soul is not born of the physical body. It has nothing to do with the ordinary conception of life. It is the true body, the lasting body, and it cannot possibly die or be extinguished or annihilated in any way.

"Therefore the healer who treats the ethereal or soul body goes to the root of the trouble, and the physical is automatically cured"

HOW DRUGS WORK

Drugs work in the opposite direction They are supposed to cure the physical body, but if the body does not react to the drug, then another is tried and, failing that, then another. Then there is no alternative but the hospital and the knife.

The healer may approach the sick person without speaking a word. He may kneel and with an oral or mental prayer "lay his hands" on the body, just as the Master Healer instructed.

"He can "sense" where the trouble is, and moving his hands to that spot "wills" that the power flow freely through"

Then rising, he makes passes from head to foot, thus equalising the whole nervous system and at the same time picturing the blood stream being purified and the poisons being drawn out by the feet with each long pass

So, the pains having gone, the patient falls asleep and wakes up healed or, at any rate, wonderfully better

The healer, however, need not go right up to the bed, but, standing say at the door, may look at the patient's body with remarkable power pass into the body.

"This can be done by the eyes and the mind, and soon the patient's body is bathed in a bluish light, or a golden light, or sometimes a pure white light, all done by the healer's mind in conjunction with his healing angel.

I have often pictured in my mind a fine healthy man or woman, and place that picture over the patient's body with remarkable effect.

While casting such a picture over a very emaciated and afflicted woman, a clairvoyant who was present, saw an angel step forward, and, placing one hand on my heart and the other on my solar-plexus, drew my spirit out of my body and placed it over the patient.

GREAT SHINING LIGHT

A great shining light then poured down from above, and passed through my ethereal body into the patient.

"Such is the power of the Spirit that dwells in every person's body, the great immortal soul that never dies, the most wonderful, the most astounding of all God's mighty creations".

Never say that you die. I tell you again, you cannot die. Only the physical body sees corruption, but the great spiritual body with all its mentality, with all its consciousness, with all its knowledge, and experiences is immortal and indestructible.

You cannot kill that spark of God.

It is your "birthright" It is your "inheritance" from God.—"Psychic News".

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs 5 Postage As. 9

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING CHEMISTS,
Wholesale Stockists: KEMP & CO LTD. Charni Road, Bombay

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

For the last colouring competition, many many of you sent in entries. I was indeed very glad to see that. But our "Judge" was a little "puzzled" himself as to whom to award the prizes!

Well, I am not going to say here all that he has written to me in this connection. All that is important to be brought to your notice is that you should kindly follow the rules of our competition properly.

Now here are the boys and girls to whom prizes have been sent: Sisters Vatsala Desai, Jer Batliwala and Myrtle Fernandes, and Brothers Yeshwant S. Aras, Ismail Khan Abdulla Khan and Gunwant Mehta.

Good colouring books have been forwarded to each one of the above, and we shall feel obliged if they kindly acknowledge receipt thereof. The entries for the next "Let him free" competition are pouring in—but you know, you can still send them during this week.

EXCURSION TO FORT BASSEIN

Our Celebration Week of the Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant begins on next Sunday, 26th September. And I wish and I trust that every one of you is going to take part in these celebrations.

The week will be inaugurated with an All-Bombay Children's Excursion to Fort Bassein on the very first day—i.e., Sunday, 26th September. You should join this excursion in as large a number as possible.

Full details regarding this excursion are now available at the various centres of Balkan-ji-Bari, Children's Association will be having its own programme. And if you cannot know it earlier, you are bound to know it on the Excursion Day, when everyone will be there—having a happy time!

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH

Birthday Registration
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY

.....

Fill in and send to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

The All-India Children's Asociation in Bombay. And you know, you must send in your names before or on Thursday, 16th September latest.

If you cannot go to or locate any centre, you may write for the full particulars directly to Mr. M. J. Parmar, General Secretary, Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar, Bombay, enclosing a half anna stamp to cover the postage.

Remember, all boys and girls, upto the age of 16 years can join the excursion. So don't lose this very good opportunity!

As regards the other items, viz., Exhibition, Anniversary, Function, etc., etc., every branch of the

A WISH FOR THE WILD BIRDS

(By Bro. H. P. Phatu)

I wish for the blue-tits
Plum bunds and cherry,
So that in spring-time
They may be merry;
I wish for the black-birds
Soft fruit and sweet;
I wish for the Robins
Fat worms for meat;
I wish for the Cuckoo
A nice warm nest,
And a kind foster mother
To put him to rest.
I wish for all wild birds
Never a snare,
All summer for singing—
And may I be there!

All-Bombay Children's Excursion

The Birthday Anniversaries Week of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant begins on 26th September, next Sunday.

On this day, it has been decided to take all Bombay boys and girls and those interested in their movement on an excursion to Fort Bassein.

For full particulars, please see the Secretary of the nearest Branch of the All-India Children's Association; or write, enclosing a half-anna stamp, directly to:—

M. J. PARMAR,
General Secretary,
All-Bombay Children's Association,
Sharda Mandir, 1st Road,
KHAR——Bombay 21.

ONAM

(By Bro. K. S. P. Easwer)

Onam is one of the grand and jolly festivals celebrated in Malabar during the month of Chingom (August-September), the first month of the Malayalam era. It usually lasts for ten days during which all offices and schools are closed.

The story goes that there was a King named Mahabali. During his reign people knew not what poverty was. They were all kind, generous and charitable. Therefore, they all went to Heaven, and consequently Hell became empty.

Then the King of Hell, Kala or Yama, complained to the King of Heaven, Vishnu, saying: "Oh, God of Gods! I am ruined because not even a single man comes to Hell. Thou shouldst relieve me."

Thereupon Vishnu promised to help him. Vishnu then took the shape of a dwarf, named Himself Vamana, and went to the court of Mahabali. At that time the King was engaged in festival. On commencing the ceremony, he had sworn that he was prepared to give all that the people wanted before the festival was over.

Vamana reached the place and asked the King for a plot of land three feet in length. The King at once granted the request and told Vamana that he could measure it from anywhere. Vamana then began to measure with his foot. And lo! to the wonderment of all, his foot grew bigger and bigger until it became so big as to cover the whole earth.

With his other foot which had become equally big, he measured Heaven and Hell together. Not finding anything else to place his foot upon, he placed his foot upon the King's head. To the amazement of all, down went the King under the earth. When the King went away, all the good principles of his kingdom also vanished.

Before he went down, however, he craved the God to grant him permission to visit his kingdom once a year. It is said that he visits the earth, his former kingdom, at this time of the year, and so the people enjoy themselves to celebrate the visit of their ancient and beloved King.

Onam is celebrated with great festivity and pleasure. Even poor men forget their sorrow and, if necessary, go to the extent of borrowing money to enjoy it. Games and festivities last for five days. Men play ancient games such as Thalama Panthu, etc., and others watch them. In some places wrestling and boxing are also practised. Big women and girls and even old ones dance round the image of Mahabali.

During dinner and supper many wonderful sweets are eaten. The chief of them is the banana. The raw fruit eaten as well as the boiled one are eaten. Both are delicious and sweet. . . . My dear friends, this festival is now over. So I hope that this will be interesting to you, especially to those of you who are Malayalees.

HEROISM OF RAMU

(By Bro. A. B. Honuali, B.A.)

Honuali is a taluk head-quarter in the Mysore State. Once plague ravaged that town. As a measure of prevention, the people left the town and camped a mile away from it. They built huts to live in. When the plague subsided, they began to move into the town with their things. Only two huts had not yet been vacated when this incident took place.

One noon, one of the huts caught fire. A Mahomedan was living there with his wife and only child. He had not yet returned from the town. His wife was washing the clothes in the back-yard. The child was playing inside the house. All of a sudden large volume of smoke emerged out of the hut. The mother cried out the name of the child. There was no reply.

She wanted to go inside. The heat and the smoke was too much. In intense agony she cried out for help. "Arre Ramaina . . .e . . der . . Avv..ve." Ramanna was a young boy who was residing in the next hut. He came running. In a few words he was acquainted with the tragic situation. He blindly rushed into the hut, caught hold of the child and came out.

FOR THEIR FATHER
Children of a beggar thanking in chorus.
—M. J. Vyarawalla.

"HELPING HANDS"
A typical scene on the steps of a temple.
—M. J. Vyarawalla.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

By the time he emerged he had been suffocated to such an extent that he fell down senseless with the child in his arms. But there was no danger of fire then. Within the next days they recovered, thanks to the sympathetic and tireless efforts of the local doctor.

MY PROFESSION

(By Bro. Abdulla Issa Ali Patel)

Dear Dada,

Of all professions in the world, that of a teacher appeals to me the most. I have thought deeply about the problem. I think that you and others would also like my profession. From my early

"A study in Smiles"
(Photo by H. V. Motwane)

age, I have had a great passion for social service. This passion can be completely satisfied if I become a teacher!

A pleader can plead in the courts. Moreover he can get the criminals punished or the innocent ones pardoned, but a teacher can so train children, that they would grow up virtuous. Then there will be no need for the pleader, because crime will become a thing of the past. There will be no necessity of even the police if the teacher becomes successful in planting the seeds of virtue in the hearts of the rising generation.

A doctor can no doubt, cure diseases, but a teacher by enforcing habits of cleanliness and purity can make a nation perfectly healthy, so that the doctor will have no illness to cure!

Thus a teacher, by real and honest work—i.e., an ideal teacher can render lasting service to mankind. Hence I shall be a teacher first and last, because I like no other profession.

WHAT IS RIGHT?

(By Bro. Jacob Isaacs)

Some of these statements are right, some wrong. Do you know which? all you have to do is to put yes or no against them. Then refer if you are correct.

Questions:—

1. Shooting stars consist mainly of nickle.
2. Ammonia can be manufactured from air, coke and water.
3. The mass of earth is nearly 6 times greater than if it were made of water.
4. A group of nightingales is called: Choir, Inye, Flock, Bunch, Watch, Covey.
5. India is the most densely populated country in the world.
6. There are just as many bones in our arms as in our legs.
7. Rabbits chew and cud like cows and other herbiverous.

Answers:—

1. Wrong Mainly iron and a little nickle.
2. Right. It has become the usual process since the war.
3. Right.
4. WATCH.
5. No. China holds that distinction.
6. Right. Thirty in each case.
7. Wrong. Rabbits do not ruminate.

WHY INK CHANGES COLOUR

(Sent by Sis. Subhadra)

When we look at an old letter written, perhaps, in the early part of the last century the ink is sometimes faded and yellow, although it was black when it was used.

Why has it changed colour? The action of the air and light has changed the chemical composition of the ink.

The blue-black ink we use now, however, will not fade in the same way. It consists of a number of substances, including iron sulphate, which is almost colourless, and the colour is provided by a blue dye.

After being used for writing and exposed to the air the iron in the sulphate combines with oxygen in the air and produces a black compound. That is why our bluish ink turns black after a day or two.

THE FLOATING SUGAR

(Sent by Bro. Mohamed)

Everyone knows that when a lump of sugar is dropped into a cup of coffee or tea or a glass of lemonade it immediately sinks to the bottom.

An easy trick for the amateur magicians to perform is to make sugar float. All he has to do is to dip a piece of loaf sugar in collodin and then allow it to dry.

This in no way alters the appearance of the lump In performing the trick the magician uses this collodin coated lump which he drops into the water.

The sugar soon melts but the collodin which retains the surface and appearance of the lump rises to the surface of the water and floats.

EASY EARNING!

(Sent By Bro. Natavar)

A famous artist on catching sight of an old fisherman repairing his fishing nets, thought he would like to paint the weather-beaten old seaman's portrait.

"I'll give you ten rupees if you will let me paint you while you are at work." said the artist. "What do you say?"

"Well, sir, it may be money easily earned," replied the old man, thoughtfully, "but how am I going to get the paint off myself afterwards?"

Dear Dada.

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years

Name (Master or Miss).....

.....

Full Address .....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

Dada—"Gulistan"
Khar—Bombay

REPLIES

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers known or unknown. You can share with him your joys—and if there are any small difficulties, you must tell him to solve those. He will do his best to prove helpful.

Bro. Prithvi Raj (Agra): As desired, full particulars of the All-India Children's Association and a specimen copy of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" have been forwarded to you. I will be glad to know from you that you have started a regular branch of the Association.

Bro. Krishnalal Zaveri (Baroda):

"The Rustic Lmp"—M. A. Ramanujam.

So pleased to note that you have actually started the work of the Children's Association at your place. Extremely glad to see that you are also going to organise the Birthday Anniversary Celebrations Week. Let me hear from you often, please

Bro. Norbert Nazareth (Bombay 6): So glad to know that you want to take active part in the All-India Children's Association. Are you going to join us in the Excursion to Fort Bassein on Sunday, 26th September?

Sis. Maina Deshpande (Poona): Like you I also wish that sooner a centre of the Children's Association is started at Poona the better. Some friends are trying to do it, but we have yet to wait and see the actual progress. In the meanwhile, why don't you enrol yourself?

Full particulars and enrolment forms of the Association have been sent to the following this week:—

Sis. Lila R. Phanse, Dharampur; Bro. K. V. Narayana Reddi, Sulurpeta. Sis. Malvika N. Upadhia, Surat; Sis. Rhoda Wadia. Kenya Colony; Sis. B. N. Susilabai, Secunderabad: Bro. Manohar B. Ghanekar, Bombay; Bro. Norbert Nazareth, Bombay 6.

The Birthday Registration forms are being filed for the present. Let every boy and girl send the form duly filled in as early as possible.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment, in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner"

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

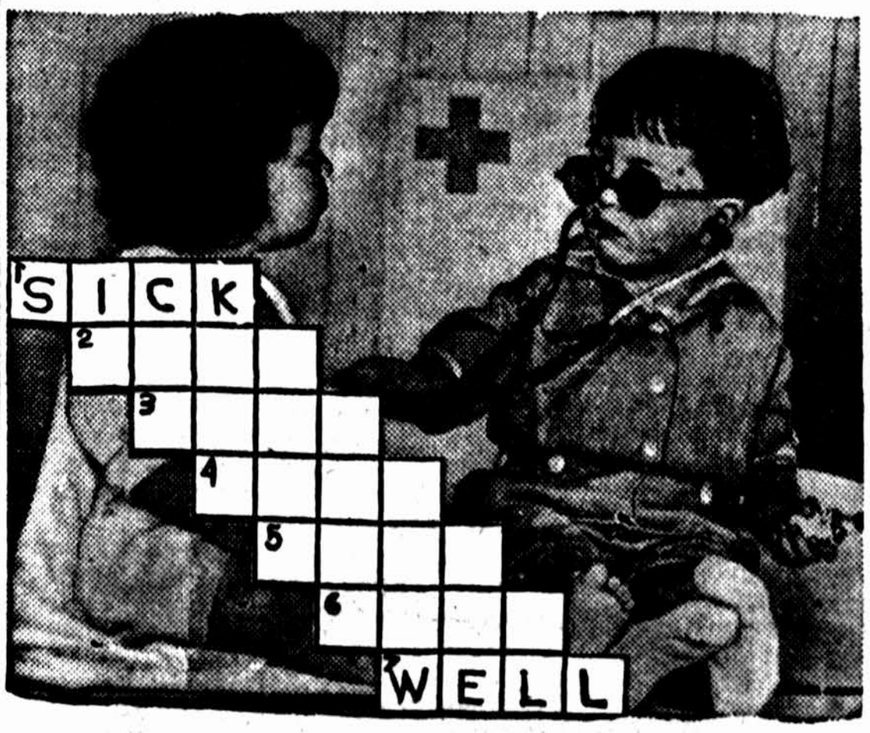
Recovery in "Six" Days

AFTER a very thorough examination, Doctor I. M. Youngfellow assures his anxious patient that by following his treatment she will be fully recovered in six days.

"Take one of these pills each day on retiring," said the doctor. "Each day you will feel a pronounced improvement. You are sick now, but within the week you will have fully recovered."

The puzzlist can simulate the patient's six daily stages of improvement by changing the word SICK into the word WELL. Change only one letter at a time, spelling at each step a real word.

Although a six-days' treatment was prescribed the word changes can be made in two less steps. What are they?



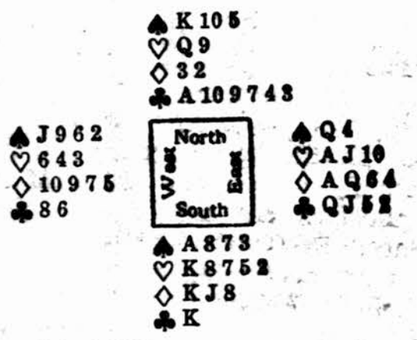
In The World Of Bridge

TWO CHANCES—TWO ERRORS

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTON
"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

In Bridge, if nowhere else, the word "worthless" can be used only in a comparative sense. Cards which seemingly have no value have a way of turning into gold mines.

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.



The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 N T	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 N T	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

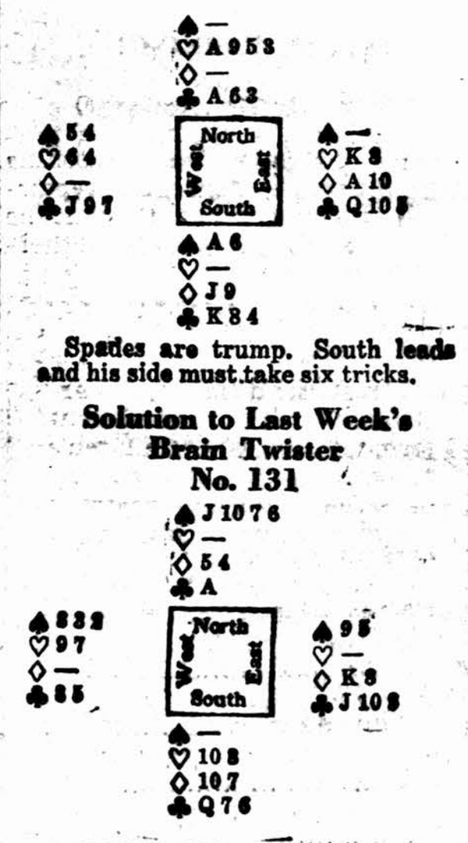
North should not have shied away from notrump by weakly rebidding clubs; he should have raised two no-trump to three. As it happened, however South was stretching his neck just as much as North was holding back, so the two courses compensated each other. East's double was, he realized, speculative, but he knew South to be a "stepper."

West selected his fourth-best spade as an opening lead (the ten of diamonds would have been more logical). Dummy ducked, and East's Queen went to the Ace. A heart was led, for no particular reason; dummy's nine was played, East winning with the ten and shifting to a low diamond. Declarer won with the Jack, and led another heart to the Queen. East, to make the heart suit difficult of establishment and cashing, held up the Ace, and declarer then used the club King to return to his own hand. A third round of hearts was played, and at this point declarer made a fatal error—he discarded dummy's "worthless" three of diamonds.

East was now in with the heart Ace and saw that it would be easy to keep declarer out of his own hand unless, as was unlikely, he held the spade Jack. To that end East returned the four of spades, dummy winning with the ten.

Since the defenders had taken only two heart tricks up to this point, victory was still within declarer's grasp had he interpreted the situation properly. He should have figured that East had both the Queen and Jack of clubs as part of his double. If that were true, the lead of the club ten from dummy would put East in chains. He would have to win, but then would either have to cash the diamond Ace and put South in with a diamond, or return a club into dummy's tenace. Had the diamond three remained in dummy, it would have become highly valuable as a card of exit from dummy. Led at this point, it would force East on lead and compel him to concede the necessary tricks to dummy or to declarer's own hand. But with the diamond carelessly discarded, declarer completed his own rout by leading the club Ace and another club, thus presenting East with two club tricks, two hearts and the diamond Ace.

This Week's Brain Twister



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 131

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

South leads a club to the Ace, and North follows with two high spades. On the two spades South discards a heart and a club. If West has saved the eight of spades, North continues with a third spade and West must win. West must then permit South to win with the ten of hearts and Queen of clubs, discarding North's losing diamonds.

If West has dropped the eight of spades under the Jack or ten, North draws the last trump and leads a diamond. South must make his ten.

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SRI SWAMI & CO., (Depot. B.C.) Panchpota, Bengal, India.

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 1)

was to find my way out of the shed without getting anywhere near the orang's cage. My eyes burned horribly as I tried to calculate my steps and my direction. I could hear the orang sucking in wind and grunting, this animan's favourite method of expressing anger, but without my eyesight I was not sure how close I was to him.

My hands kept raising themselves toward my eyes in an almost overwhelming desire to scratch and rub, and it was only by a concentration of will power that I was able to keep them down, realizing that my only hope of safety lay in not giving the poison a chance to penetrate the skin.

In the course of that tortured journey from the snake's box to the open air a dozen eternities seemed to elapse. All the time I was in the clutch of a terrible fear—the fear of death or permanent blindness. The picture that arose in my mind was of Joe Winter's moaning Airedale after he had been struck by cobra poison, and of his quick death.

I walked on, each step seeming to take a year as I picked my way along that miserable floor. Finally, after more time seemed to pass than I had put in altogether on the earth, I could hear the squawking of the cockatoos and I knew I was nearing the door. Once there, I yelled for Ali. No answer. I yelled again, and I'm sure the cry must have burst most of the eardrums in Katong.

My eyes burned with a new intensity as I came into the sunlight and stood there waiting for the boy to appear. It was the the worst pain I had ever suffered Again I concentrated my will in an effort to keep my hands from going up to rub my eyes.

Finally I heard Ali's bare feet shuffling on the pathway, and the question, "Apa eni, tuan, apa eni?" ("What's the matter, master, what's the matter?")

I quickly told him. The boy set up a characteristic wailing. I would never see him again, he said.

Then he noticed my hands go up to protect my eyes from the burning sun. This galvanized him into action. He did not propose to let me scatch myself. He grasped my hands and held them firmly down at my waist.

"Take hold of my arm," I ordered, "and get me to the house." I described a boric-acid bottle in my medicine chest and sent him for it. He mixed it with warm water and I began bathing my eyes, applying the solution with sponges to intensify the pain, but I was sure I could wash away a good deal of the poison from the surface of the skin. So I kept at it, meanwhile sending Ali to a shop in Katong village where there was a telephone.

His orders were to call up Joe Winter at the Raffles Hotel in Singapore, tell him what had happened, and ask him to bring out a doctor.

Half an hour later Joe and the doctor arrived in an automobile The doctor applied a drug of some kind, followed by cold bandages.

The doctor's medicine gradually eased the pain. I sat there, with heavy wet compresses over my eyes, while the doctor changed them every minute or two.

My thoughts were busy analysing my symptoms. I was watching for some indication that the poison had entered my system. I wondered just how it would first manifest itself. Presently a cramped foot acted numb, and I felt sure that this was the sign I awaited. Then the numbness passed, and I breathed a sigh of relief. I felt an itching sensation along my spine, and I wondered if this could be the beginning of the end. Then my head began to ache with a pounding throb and again I was sure that the poison was at work.

At the end of three hours of mental and physical torture my blinded eyes began to distinguish faintly the lights of the room, as the doctor changed the dressings. Another hour, and I began to see hazily. But the terrific pain continued.

Joe remained by my side all night long fortifying himself from time to time with long drinks of Scotch.

The doctor, who had gone home about midnight, returned in the morning. My eyes were as bloodshot as if I had been out on a years' drink. But I could see. The doctor examined me carefully and pronounced me cured.

Zoologists with whom I discussed the matter afterwards agreed that the most significant detail of my story of Joe's dog was that which had to do with the animal's frantic scratching of his eyes after the cobra had spat at him. The Airedale's death was undoubtedly the result of his scratching.

Perhaps Ali's holding of my hands during those few moments of intensest agony down by the animal shed saved my life. Had I scratched my eyes after the cobra shot his venom, death might have resulted.

Let me say in conclusion that after a week I was seeing as well as ever. And to-day I can see well enough to lasso a crane on the wing.

But that is another story.

(To Be Continued.)

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THE FORBIDDEN ROAD

(Continued From Page 4)

house opposite. Close by, a great rock fortress towers above a town which was captured in the early thirteenth century by Jelal ud Din, the son of Chingis Khan. Legend still tells of the King's daughter who had lost her heart to the besieging commander. She shot from a bow to message bidding him cut off the town's water and enter by the conduits and demanding marriage as the price of her baseness. Jelal ud Din married her as promised, but slew her on the wedding night, for "she who had been dangerous to many men, might be even more dangerous to one."

AT THE TOMB OF ALI.

Through magnificent scenery, along hair-raising cliff faces, the lorry bore her and her companion, and everywhere the news of their coming had preceded them and the Legation party was met with embarrassingly lavish hospitality. Miss Rosita Forbes's quick observation and skilful pen make the journey as real as if we had been packed into the lorry too. Mazar i Shariff—the reputed tomb of Ali (son of the Prophet) is a place of pious pilgrimage: "Two hundred years older than Samarkand, it is still perfect, the loveliest group of buildings in Central Asia." With remarkable tolerance the visitors were admitted to the mosque:—

The pilgrims hurried to noon prayers. . . it was as if a Persian carpet had been spread over the pavement. The rich and complicated design was provided by the many-coloured clothes of the worshippers, who stood shoulder to shoulder without an inch between Behind them the domes were piled like bubbles. I imagined them swelling in the heat. "There is no God but God. . ."

A vigorous yarn, in which the interest never flags from Khaiber to Tashkent; it will delight all lovers of vicarious travel.—"John O' London's Weekly."

PEIPING HOLDS KEY TO CHINA

(Continued from page 5)

paradise. It has centuries-old perial lakes, known as the "Three Seas," now thrown open to the public. And Peiping has such a blue sky and such a beautiful moon, such rainy Summers, such cool, crisp Autumns and such dry, clear Winters!

Peiping is like a king's dream, with its palaces, princes' gardens, hundred-foot boulevards, art museums, colleges, universities, hospitals, temples, pagodas and streets of art shops and second-hand book shops. Peiping is like a gourmet's restaurants, with old, smoky signboards and wonderful waiters with shaved heads and towels across their shoulders, whose courtesy is perfect, since they were trained in the tradition of the imperial times and catered to high mandarin officials. It is a place for the rich and poor, where every neighbourhood shop extends credit to a poor old resident, where pedlars sell delicacies cheaply and where you can loll at a tea restaurant and kill an entire afternoon over a pot of tea.

Shoppers' Heaven

Peiping is the shoppers' heaven, being rich in China's old handicrafts—books, prints, paintings, curios, embroidery, jade, cloisonnes, lanterns. It is a place where you can shop at home, for dealers come to your doors with their wares, and in the early morning the alleys are filled with the most charming musical cries of hawkers.

Peiping has quiet. It is a city of homes, where every house has a courtyard, and every courtyard has a jar of goldfish and a pomegranate tree, where vegetables are fresh, and pears are pears and persimmons are persimmons. It is the ideal city, where there is space for every one to breathe in, where rural quiet is finally matched with city comforts, where streets and alleys and canals are so arranged that one can find room for an orchard or a garden and glimpse the Western Hills while picking cabbage in the morning hours—a stone's throw from a big department store.

It has variety—variety of colour, variety of atmosphere and variety of men. It has laws and breakers of laws, police and accomplices of police, thieves and protectors of thieves, beggars and kings of beggars. It has saints, sinners, Mohammedans, Tibetan "devil-expellers," fortune tellers, boxers, monks, prostitutes, Russian and Chinese taxi dancers, Japanese and Korean smugglers, painters, philosophers, poets, collectors of curios, young college students and movie fans. It has political scoundrels, retired old magistrates, New Life followers, theosophists, wives of former Manchu officials, now serving as maids.

It has colour—colour of the old and colour of the new. It has the colour of imperial grandeur, of historic age and of Mongolian plains. Mongolian and Chinese traders come with their camel caravans from Kalgan and Nankow and pass through its historic gates. It has miles upon miles of city walls, forty or fifty feet broad at the gates. It has gate towers and drum towers, which announce the evenings for the residents. It has temples, old gardens and pagodas, where every stone and every tree and every bridge have a history and a legend

Architectural Beauty

Of all the things that make Peiping the ideal city to live in, I would single out three: First, its architecture; second, its mode of living, and, third, its common people.

The city dates back to the twelfth century, but in its present form it was built by the great Ming Emperor Yunglo in the beginning of the fifteenth century—Yunglo was the Emperor who rebuilt the Great Wall—and it was conceived in true imperial grandeur. There is a southern city, slightly smaller than the northern city, and from the outermost southern gate of the southern city reaches inward a central axis five miles long, passing through successive gates and leading up to the grand Throne Hall.

In the center of the northern city is the Forbidden City surrounded by moats and walls covered with golden-coloured tiles and supported at the back by the Coal Hill, with its five pavilions with rainbow-coloured roofs of glazed tile. Coal Hill affords a straight view down the central axis; near by is the Drum Tower. On the west and southwest side of the Forbidden City are the Three Seas, which were the private boating waters of the imperial family.

Parallel to the main axis are two broad avenues, Hatamen Street in the East City and Hsuanwumen Street in the West City, each about sixty feet wide, and joining them, running east and west before the Forbidden City is the great Tienanmen Street, over a hundred feet wide. Out near the southern entrance of the outer city, on either side of the main axis are the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture, where the Emperor used to pray for a good new year and a good harvest.

As the Chinese conception of architectural beauty is serenity, rather than sublimity, and as the palace roofs are of the low and broad, sweeping type, and as nobody other than the Emperor was allowed to have houses with more than one storey, the total effect is one of tremendous spaciousness.

Captivating

Following up this vision of a central thoroughfare, and passing through its successive arched gates, one comes gradually to the main massive tower of the Forbidden City, after which marble terraces gradually lead up to the central Throne Hall. All along the tourist catches under the crystal-blue sky glimpses of the palace roofs with their golden-coloured glazed tiles.

But what makes Peiping so charming is the mode of life, organized so that one can have peace and quiet, while living close to a busy street. Living is cheap and life is enjoyable for all. While officials and rich men can dine in big restaurants, a poor rickshaw coolie can buy, with two coppers, a perfect assortment of oil, salt, pepper and vinegar for his cooking purposes, with a few leaves of some spicy plant to boot. No matter where one lives, one's house is never so far away that there aren't a butcher's shop, a grocery store and a tea house in the near neighbourhood.

And then, you are free, free to pursue your studies, your amusements, your hobbies, or your gambling and your politics. Nobody interferes and nobody cares a rap what you wear or what you do. Nobody asks questions. That is the bigness and cosmopolitanism of Peiping. You can associate with saints or sinners, gamblers or scholars, painters or crooked politicians. If you are imperially minded, you can loiter around the palace and the Throne Hall and imagine yourself an emperor for a morning or afternoon.

But if you are poetic, you can wander in any of the nine parks around the city and spend an afternoon at tea tables, sitting on bamboo chairs or inclining on rattan couches, beneath the pine trees, spending no more than 25 cents. And be sure you will not be insulted by the always cheerful and courteous waiters.

Or of a Summer afternoon, you can go to the Shihshahai Lake, half rice fields and half lotus ponds, where you can mix with the plebians enjoying their leisure and watching boxers and jugglers. Or you can go out of the West Gate and saunter on the imperial highway leading to the Summer Palace under the shade of cool willow trees.

All around you are villages and wheat fields, with beggar children completely naked, who like to get a dime while playing on the roadside, anyway. You can start a chat with them, or you can close your eyes and pretend that you are asleep and hear the musical jingle of their voices gradually dying out behind you. Or you can go to the zoo, formerly a Manchu prince's garden, just outside the West Gate. Or you can wander among the ruins of the Italian Palace in the former Summer Palace, pillaged and burned down by European soldiers, and you cannot get a scene more dreary and forlorn. You are in the presence of God.

Or journeying past the present Summer Palace, wherein you could spend an entire day, you pass scenes of idyllic beauty until you reach the Jade Fountain with its marble pagoda beckoning to you, where inside you can spend another leisurely afternoon, dipping your feet in its cool gurgling water of an emerald colour. Or walking farther, you can go to the Western Hills and be lost there for an entire season.

Rikshawalla

The greatest charm of Peiping is, however, the common people. Not the saints and professors, but the rickshaw coolies. Paying about a dollar for a trip by rickshaw from the West City to the Summer Palace, a distance of five miles, you might think that you are getting cheap labour; that is correct, but you are not getting disgruntled labour. You are mystified by the good cheer of the coolies as they babble all the way among themselves and crack jokes and laugh at other people's misfortunes.

Or coming back to your home at night you might chance upon an old rickshaw coolie, clothed in rags, and telling you his sad story of poverty and misfortunes with humour, refinement and fatalistic good cheer. If you think he is too old to pull rickshaws and want to get down, he will insist on pulling you to your home. But if you jump down and surprise him by giving the full fare, there's a lump in his throat and you are thanked as you have never been thanked before in your life.

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THE STATION MASTER

Dunya also is perhaps lost thus, then he unwillingly commits a crime and prays for a grave for her....."

Such was the tale told me by my friend, the old station master. The narrative was more than once interrupted by tears which he carefully dried on his coat lapel like the labourious Terenteen in the Marvellous Ballad Demitreen. These tears were sometimes caused by punch, of which he emptied five tumblers during the course of his narration. No matter how they were caused, they touched my mind deeply. Having left him I could not forget the old station master for a long time, and I thought of the poor Dunya.

* * *

Not long ago, travelling through the village—, I remembered about my friend; I learned that the station of which he had oeen in-charge had been abolished. To my question, "Is the old station master alive?" nobody could give a satisfactory reply. I decided to visit the familiar place, took horses and dashed towards the village N.....

This was in autumn. Grey clouds covered the sky; a cold wind blew from the reaped fields, blowing red and yellow leaves in its path. I reached the village at sunset and stopped at the post house. In the vestibule (where once the poor Dunya had kissed me) there appeared a fat woman. Replying to my questions she said that it

(Continued From Page 12)

had been almost a year since the old station master had died, that his house was now occupied by a beer-brewer, and that she was the beer-brewer's wife. I began to regret my useless travel and the seven roubles uselessly spent thereon. "What caused his death?" I asked the wife of the beer-brewer.—"Over-drinking, brother," she replied.—"And where did they bury him?"—"Near the village road by his deceased wife."—"Can I be guided to his grave?"—"Why not? Oh Vanka, you have played enough with the cat, lead the gentleman to the graveyard and show him the grave of the station master."

At these words a boy in rags, redheaded and deformed, approached me running, and led me to the village circuit road at once.

"Did you know the deceased?" I asked on the way.—"How could I not know him: "It often happened (let God give him the Kingdom of Heaven!) that as he left the tavern we followed him: 'Uncle, Uncle, give us nuts!' We would cry, and he used to give us nuts. He always kept himself busy with us."—"Do the travellers remember him?"—Now-a-adays there are very few travellers; sometimes by chance some assessor comes, but he has no time to think of the dead. This summer a lady came here. She alone asked about the old station master and visited his grave."—"What lady?" I asked the boy out of curiosity.

"A very nice lady," replied the boy; "She rode in a carriage driven by six horses, with three little sons and a nurse. She wore a black veil; as soon as they told her that the old station master had died, she began to weep and asked the children to sit quietly while she went to the grave-yard. I wanted to direct her, but she said she knew the way herself, and gave me five kopeks silver. She was such a kind lady."

We reached the graveyard, a barren place with no fence around it, with wooden crosses placed all over. There was not a single tree or bush. Since the day of my birth I have never seen such a gloomy graveyard.

"This is the grave of the old station master," said the boy, jumping over a heap of sand on which a black cross with a brass image was erected.

"Did the lady come here?" I asked.

"Yes she did," replied Vanka. "I watched her from a distance. She fell down here and remained lying down for a long time. Then she returned to the village, called the priest, gave him some money, and went away. She gave five kopeks in silver coin to me.—What a kind lady she was!"

I also gave the boy five kopeks and did not regret either my visit to this village or the seven roubles I had spent.

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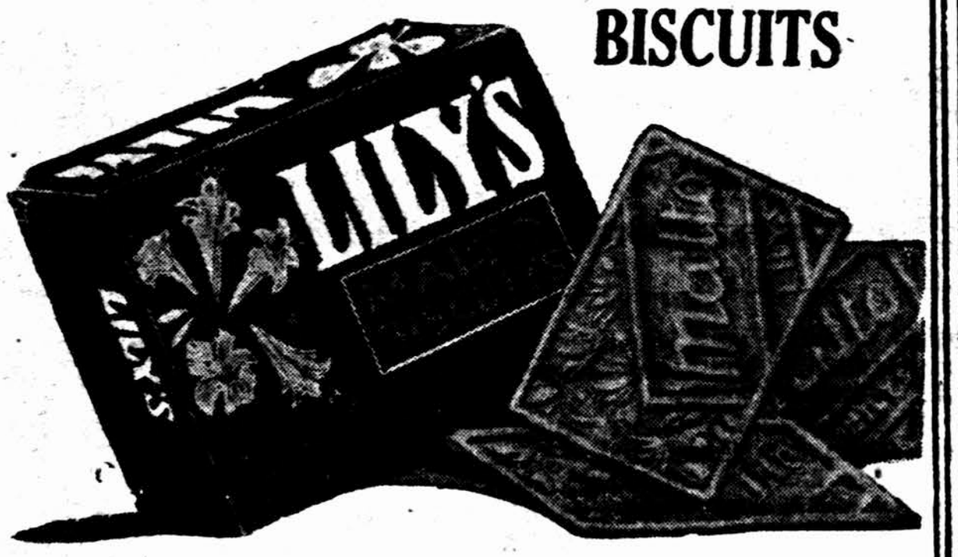

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Dr. BLUNT REVEALS HIS SECRET

WHY HE SPOKE ABOUT KING EDWARD

Dr. A. W. F. Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, has disclosed why he made his now famous references to King Edward VIII—references which preceded the Constitutional crisis of last December.

Dr Blunt had arrived at Quebec, in the liner Duchess of Richmond to undertake a lecture tour when he gave an interview in the course of which he stated:

"I took the risk because of the dangers that silence was doing to Crown and the Empire."

Dr. Blunt went on to state that although he had never heard of Mrs. Simpson when he wrote the address, he was well aware when he delivered it that "gossip" about King Edward and Mrs. Simpson had given the address a new meaning.

HIS ONLY PURPOSE

The Bishop declared that when he wrote his address "some months before delivery" his only purpose was to express "the concern which many people felt at the indifference to religious observances which King Edward seemed to show in public."

He was prompted to bring the constitutional crisis into the open, he added by the knowledge that cuttings from American newspapers were "being handed round by Communists among the mill hands of Bradford."

FAMOUS REMARKS

The remarks of the Bishop which brought the romance of the then King and Mrs. Simpson to light were made on December 1 in the course of an address in which he dealt with the religious significance of the Coronation ceremony.

Its benefits, he said, depended—

"First on the faith, prayer, and self-dedication of the King himself, and on that it would be imporper for me to say anything except to commend him to God's grace, which he will so abundantly need if he is to do his duty faithfully.

"We hope that he is aware of his need. Some of us wish that he gave more positive signs of such awareness."

NOT FAULT OF BUTTONS

Often when a wringer is said to break the buttons on various garments it is neither the fault of the wringer, nor the buttons. It is due to the fact that the clothes are no folded properly.

When putting clothes through the wringer always fold with the buttons on top instead of beneath. They will then seldom, if ever, break or become bent during the process of mangling. And the button edges will not then cut the material, as sometimes happens, in the case of silks, chiffons, crepe-de-Chine, taffetas, etc.

"NAZIFYING" POLAND

Paderewski Warns Against Danger

WARSAW, (By Air Mail).

From hand to hand throughout Poland there is circulating a banned manifesto written in exile in Switzerland by Paderewski, world-famed pianist and first Premier of Poland.

In it he warns his people of the danger of civil war threatening them from attempts to "Nazify" the country.

Only one newspaper has published the manifesto—the weekly newspaper "Zwrot", organ of the Left members of the Pilsudski legionaries.

Many copies were confiscated but the other are passing round secretly.

"Deeply moved by recent events in Poland". Paderewski says. "I must appeal to my countrymen..

"I appeal to Poland, and particularly to the Polish Government, to refrain from trying to establish a totalitarian system in Poland and abide by free democratic and Christian principles of Government.

"I ask that new elections shall take place and a new Parliament be established in Poland.

"I demand that the concentration camps for political prisoners be abolished, and I claim that political exiles abroad (meaning the Polish peasant leader Vitos) shall be allowed to return to Poland."

" I also warn those circles in Poland which have faith in western neighbours."

Paderewski next warns his countrymen against the aggressive intentions of Nazi Germany and advocates immediate return to democracy if civil war is to be averted.

SOVIET DOCTOR'S 'FLU CLAIM

Discovery of a serum against influenza is claimed by Professor Vladmir Varikin, Director of the Leningrad Institute of Micro-Biology.

His experiments (says Reuter) have been based on the work of the National Institute for Medical Research in London, which established that influenza was caused by a "filtrate virus" present in the respiratory tract but invisible under the microscope.

The Soviet professor states that further experiments in cultivating the virus led to the preparation of a serum which he claims, prevented the development of influenza.

A London research worker said: "I doubt whether anything more has been achieved than by the National Institute for Medical Research."

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

MORE WOMEN FOR TRADE UNIONS

Talkie Of Working Class Struggle

A West End theatre production and the making and exhibiting of special films will be features of a new Trades Union Congress drive according to the annual report of the General Council.

Although this year's membership is likely to show a record increase, the propaganda campaign is to be intensified in the autumn.

The play 'Six Men of Dorset" already been seen by about 30,000 people in the provinces, but the report adds:

"It was not the intention of the General Council that the play should be seen only by members of the movement, but that the early history of the working-class struggles, as conveyed by the play, should be presented to the ordinary public."

Then follows the announcement that the play will be put on in the West End in the autumn.

The report reveals that the T.U.C. and the Labour Party are investigating the question of film production. Discussions with technical experts have already taken place.

Recommendations have been made for film propaganda and education in conjunction with the co-operative film organisation the Workers' Travel Association and the Workers' Educational Association.

50,000 MORE WOMEN JOIN

Women members of the trade unions show an increase of 50,000 over last year.

A special effort is to be made to recruit the 300,000 women and girls engaged in light engineering and electrical apparatus into trade union ranks.

HUSBAND'S LOVE OF ANIMALS

Novel Plea Upheld In Divorce Court

A Vienna court has granted a woman petitioner a divorce on the ground of her husband's immoderate love of animals.

The wife's moving story, as told by her counsel, was that her husband kept in their cottage three St. Bernard dogs, six cats, four snakes, two hedgehogs, a turtle, a parrot, two parrakeets, and many rabbits, guineapigs, frogs and goldfish, together with a supply of live mice for the snakes and flies for the frogs.

Wars, without previous declaration, were, he said, frequent among the animals and those not immediately concerned in these conflicts often failed to observe the rules of non-intervention.

The hedgehogs had the habit of curling up on the bedroom rugs so that petitioner frequently stepped on them when she got out of bed

The parrot used to alight on the nearest human head from which it refused to be dislodged except by its master, who was so fond of the bird that he often insisted that his wife should suffer it to perch on her head at mealtimes

The worst thing, however, was that every mouthful the wife took to eat was watched by the imploring eyes of all the animals assembled about the dining-table.

A sympathetic court granted petitioner's appeal, holding that she had a right to "cleanliness, quiet and domestic peace." To expect her to live in a menagerie was equivalent to mental torture.

PIN MONEY TO BLAME

Women Bring About Change In Diet Of People

By entering business, seeking interests outside their homes, wives are making the Little Man change his eating habits.

Britain is no longer a nation of beef-eaters. Figures prove that fish, fruit and salads have become the 'roast beef' of modern England.

In all civilised countries beef steaks, chops, fillets, bought (expensively) in small quantities, quickly cooked, are replacing roast and boiled joints of beef.

The League of Nations committee on nutrition, in their final report blamed the pin-money wife for his uneconomic change.

In the United States consumption of sirloin steak per head has risen 41 per cent since the war, roasts only 13 per cent.

Britain consumes 42 per cent more legs of mutton, 35 per cent more beef ribs.

LESS FOOD VALUE

These prime cuts, moreover, so the committee state, give less food value than alleged "inferior" cuts.

Then vegetables — tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce have become more popular. These, too, are time-savers for the wage-earning housewife.

Largest quantities of the following foods are eaten by the nations given:

Meat	..New Zealand	(Britain 4th)
Fruit	..Britain	
Butter	.New Zealand	(Britain 5th)
Cheese	..Switzerland	(Britain 7th)
Fish	....Britain	
Eggs	....Canada	(Britain 4th)
Sugar	..Denmark	(Britain 3rd)
Wheat	.. France	(Britain 3rd)
Spirits	.. France	(Britain 7th)

France, Denmark and Sweden all drink more than four times as much spirits as Britain.

Bride Aged Nine Leaves Her Husband

Nine-year-old bride Eunice Johns, of Sneedville, Tennessee, was reported to have left her husband, six-foot farmer Charles Johns, aged twenty-three.

Trouble: "In-laws"....Eunice has gone back to her father because her husband wouldn't leave his family and start a home of their own.

Sad Mrs. Lucy Winstead, the child-bride's grand-mother. "Eunice refused to live in the same house with Charle's folk, so she lit out and Charlie lit out too."

Johns is said to have gone to Illinois.

MEN DON'T LIKE YOU..

(1) To discuss domestic affairs in public.

(2) To nag them about the angle at which they wear their hat.

(3) To be continually giving directions when they are driving a car. It is annoying and entirely unnecessary when they know the way with their eyes closed.

(4) To order a meal in a restaurant, it is a man's privilege to do so. Men feel that women do sufficient ordering in the home.

(5) To be continually asking them for a cigarette. Keep a supply of your own handy.

(6) To turn out their wardrobe without first consulting them The older a suit of clothes gets the dearer it becomes to a man. This particularly applies to tweeds

Death For Telling Ghost Stories

Sentence of death has been passed at Darzhansky, in the Kirghiz Republic of the Soviet Union, on a school teacher and a Mohammedan priest because they frightened children by telling ghost stories.

They were also accused of corrupting the morals of the children.

ETHICS OF WEDLOCK

Nazis' Marriage Creed Denounced

MUNICH (By Air Mail).

"Wedlock as an instrument of racial breeding," a strong point of the Nazi creed, was firmly denounced by Cardinal Faulhaber, the outspoken Roman Catholic Archbishop of Munich, at a royal weeding in Munich.

He was officiating at the wedding of Prince Henri of Orleans and Braganza and Princess Maria of Bavaria at a private ceremony in a Munich castle.

Lauding the Church's sacrament of marriage Cardinal Faulhaber said:

"When, however, wedlock is instituted as an instrument of racial breeding—whereby the lowermost level of ethics is being attained—a nation is unable to achieve either national renascence or the rise to really high cultural standards."

Among the guests who listened to the Cardinal's words were ex-King Alfonso of Spain, ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg and Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia.

At the end of the ceremony the Cardinal read a telegram from the Pope bestowing the apostolic benediction upon the bride and bridegroom.

Good health makes Life a delight, indeed!

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Pure Philosophy In India

grows by degrees and attains maturity when it becomes universal. Life in all its aspects is the highest test. And Truth is what makes for Perfect Life .

What is Perfection? It is the life in which none feels any pain. none has suffering or sorrow of any kind, in which everything is known, everything is attained. The chief obstacle to attaining such Truth is that the world is unwilling to enquire into the simplest of matters. It cannot see that the 'Totality' of data alone can give Truth but not fractions thereof. Even Europe and America, the most enlightened countries, take into consideration only a portion of such data They think that the experience of the waking state alone is of value. and ignore that of the dream and the deep sleep states. It is actual life, that corrects man's conceptions of Truth. The first step is to study all the Three States not merely for psychological or physiological but also for philosophical purposes, that is with a view to ascertaining the highest Truth. When men confine their enquiry to what they know in the one state of waking, they find themselves involved in contradictions. Let us look at a few instances.

Refuge In Religion

When men see the progress of science bringing in its train the horrors of war to which it gives such great impetus, they seek refuge in religion. And when the impotency or the evil of religion is felt. they go to science for comfort; They keep repeating this process endlessly. Next, we see persons discussing realism and idealism. matter and mind. intuition and intellect. monsism and dualism. theism and atheism. the absolute and the relative. the one and the many or any other subject such as monarchy and republic, autocracy and democracy, communism and socialism. and so forth. Such disputations have gone on for ages, and we do not see anything like the end of them. Again, turning to some of the greatest minds we do not find that they are any nearer to the goal. Kant proves time, space and casualty to be no more than mental creations, but it is logically disputed by others. Some hold that there can be no justification for believing in his 'Things-in-themselves.' Nor could he avoid contradictions by his descent to his Practical Reason Further, 'Thought' by itself does not evolve his 'Universality' and 'Necessity' which are forced on us by life or experience. Hegel, does not appear to have seen that his dialectic does not solve the problem of Ultimate Truth. For, synthesis comprehends within itself disparate factors whose perfect harmony it is impossible to

(Continued from page 7)

establish. Synthesis has to be transcended to attain to perfection. Nor can we ignore the European genius Spinoza so near the thought of India. But how can we know that there exists such a thing as his 'substance,' 'in itself.' different from attributes?

Coming to some of the great scientists of our own times, we find Professors: Jeans, Eddington, Max Planck and Einstein, holding scientific views which have philosophic implications of the utmost importance. The two former find the known external universe to consist of ideas or mental constructions. The third finds casual relation (determinacy) unsupported at some stages of enquiry. The last holds that time and space are inseparable and that they vary with individuals. Some biologists also like Julian Huxley and others seem to hold that one fundamental entity undergoes changes and appear as mind, matter and the universe. But they do not tell us how to get at that 'one' as a fact? Not one of these great minds could say whether any of their conclusions indicate the Ultimate Truth. Science might reveal at the next turn what may contradict their present faith. Where is 'Absolute certainty' in all these? Everyone thinks that what he knows must be or is the Truth. The question invariably arises how shall we say which is the Truth? India says that such contradictions and differences can never end if we confine ourselves to the waking state. If these great minds could only take into consideration the three states, the 'Totality' of the data of experience, they could give to the world some higher truth or 'Truth uncontradictable.' Not that the discoveries of these great geniuses are of no value. They are invaluable assets to the seeker after the highest Truth. Only they point to something higher which has yet to be sought. Indian Philosophy shows that when one set of data only is taken into account realism is perfectly valid. when another set is considered idealism is valid. similarly when only one group of data is kept in view, causality (determinacy) is found to be an irrefutable fact, but when the 'Totality' is taken into account, neither realism nor idealism. nor causality is found to have a basis in Ultimate Truth. Truth has been variously interpreted in the West as well as in the East. But every interpretation is found to involve contradictions. Indian Philosophy sees in Reason alone. the key to solve this mystery. For, Reason alone points out the way to rise above duality and multiplicity. which can in no way free themselves from this basic defect. The higest Truth cannot be even synthesis which implies contradictions 'internal' if not external. A-thesis alone can give absolute non-contradiction. This is termed in India 'Non-duality'—not unity.

How this truth governs the entire field of experience is a subject of supreme interest. But space and time forbid our going into it. All the difficulties in regard to the problem of Truth arise from the fact that The 'Totality' of data is not enquired into. Without this investigation. Truth. which eliminates all doubts and all possibility of doubts, cannot be attained. Till that is reached, contradictions will always force on us the fact of the inadequacy of the waking state by which alone men usually swear. It is the attachment to this one state that vitiates Truth as known to them. To judge the three states impartially requires great effort, which can only come from a determination to pursue Truth at any cost.' And this implies a thorough purging of one's mind of all preconceptions and prejudices. which is not merely a scientific but an ethical process. The Indian student of pure Philosophy invariably prepares himself for it. as does the scientist of the west.

Stop Not Till The Goal . . .

Even a casual study of the states of waking and dream shows that though they are different. the experiences gained in them have a similarity. In both we find existences termed real and ideal. or external and internal. which when they pass away never return. Does this fact in Nature. so universal. serve any useful purpose? Again, when we consider deep sleep we find that space. time. cause and ego have no existence apart from the mind. This necessarily leads us to the great question. 'What is mind or consciousness?' into which we cannot enter here. Those interested in the pursuit of Truth may look into the works of Gaudapada and Sankara, translations of which in English are available.

In what way then has the Philosopher been useful to India till now? If he had sought Truth in individual or group satisfactions, the course of Indian history would have been different. But he has been all along striving to make the world 'at large' happy, which Truth demands. To what extent mankind sees such Truth, to that extent is it philosophic and to that extent does it enjoy the bles-can be reached only when the world at large realizes it. The Philosopher has therefore to bide the time needed for awakening if not all the minds, at least those of the thoughtful and of the leading, that guide the destinies of the rest to a sense of the value of this Truth, as Plato rightly held. But the world which mistakes individual satisfaction for Truth, is slow to move or to give up that belief.

The greatest drawback of the present day civilization is its want of adequate enthusiasm to pursue Truth 'to the end'. The best among us think that what they know is Truth, or Truth enough for all practical purposes. It does not seem, however, to strike even the intelligent that what they know is not Truth 'enough.' The thought of the well-being of 'all' humanity and 'all' beings hardly strikes them.

It may be asked, how Truth could prove the 'Non-duality' of all that exists, or the identity of All with One, and what is of still greater interest. how all sorrow and suffering could be eradicated? Is such Truth a self-delusion? The reply is that the very enquiry into the meaning of Truth as revealed by the three states, not only lays bare the mystery of 'the one and the many' but also the means to this great end of existence. Lectures or even volumes of writings cannot reveal these quickly. Only dispassionate talks in person can hasten progress.

It is not India's religion, or theology, her scholasticism or mysticism, it is not her fine arts or her science despite their special features that could be a special contribution to the culture of the world. The west has all these admirably developed and in abundance. It is India's meaning of Truth, and her method of approach through the three states still unknown to the rest of the world, that could be thought worthy of the world's consideration.

Let us not lay unto our souls the flattering unction that we shall attain to the Permanent Good of the world 'at large', by seeking refuge in religion, mysticism, changes of government, or organizations of society, or even in the researches or applications of sciences and arts to life, or anything else that man may devise, 'without a knowledge of Truth,' the Supreme Truth. Individuals and large groups of men may find 'satisfaction' and that of a temporary character even in knowledge devoid of the Supreme Truth But nothing else than that Truth can lead to Perfection, which means the Good of the whole world. It is not the ineffectual theory of the 'Brotherhood of Man,' but the irrefutable fact of the unqualified oneness of all existence that it establishes. Truth leads to the knowledge: that the individual is the All and the All is the individual.

This is Indian Philosophy Pure. May the world grow in the determination to 'Stop not till the goal of Truth is reached.'

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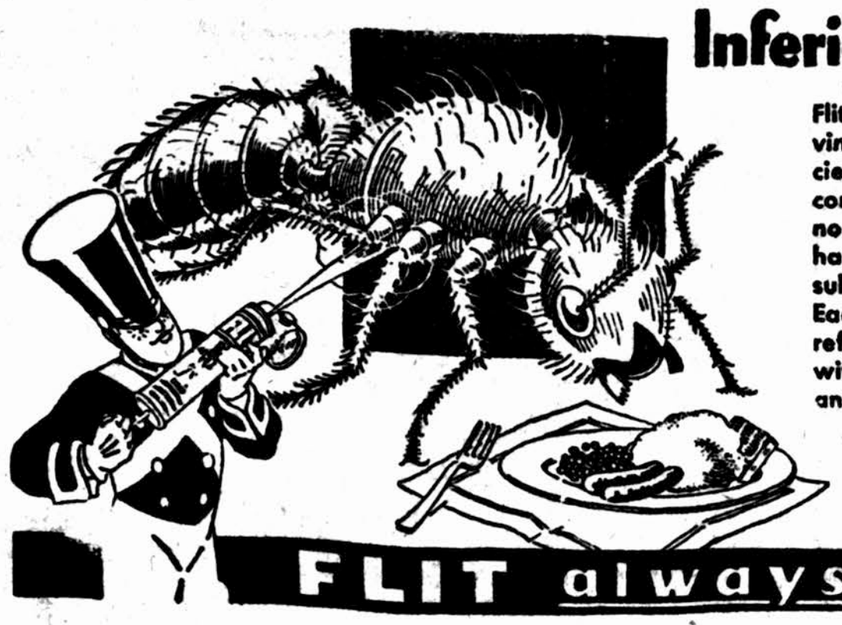
Don't let ants ruin your food!

Inferior "insecticides" can't kill them



Flit is the leading insecticide in 90 countries—convincing evidence of its great killing power and efficiency. Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

Sprinkle FLIT POWDER *in cracks and crevices where crawling insects hide and breed. They touch it and die!*

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MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

A 99 per cent unburnable cargo-passenger ship has just been completed under safety regulations of the U. S. Department of Commerce for service between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Less than one per cent of the materials in the "Catherine" are of wood. The remainder is of steel, compressed asbestos and other fire-proofed compositions.

* * *

BY making the whole body an "ear," scientists are teaching the deaf to hear and interpret sound by its vibration patterns. Deaf children are being taught vibration patterns of speech and music by placing their fingers on a "phonotactor" into which the teacher speaks or music is played. The vibrations are carried through the skin along the bones to the brain centers.

* * *

MORE than 400 gyropilots, the automats which fly big planes while the human pilot devotes his time to observation, navigation, radio and instrument control, have now been installed in commercial and private airplanes. The gyropilot detects the slightest departure of the aircraft from its proper course and altitude, and acts simultaneously to apply corrective controls.

* * *

IF you lived in Stockholm, Sweden, today, and you were sitting at home and wanted a taxicab you simply dial "T-A-X-I" on the telephone and the cab would be at your front door in a jiffy. Owners of Stockholm taxicabs are members of an association which has a central control office and 187 stations with one-way telephone connections. When a call is received at the control office, it is relayed automatically to the station nearest the address from which the call came.

* * *

SCIENCE is aiding Kansas oil producers to dispose of salt water which comes to the surface with the oil. This solves an old problem and at the same time increases the flow from producing wells. The brine is pumped back into the ground, either into abandoned oil wells or into special "dry holes" on the edge of the production field. In many cases, returning the salt water to the earth creates a "water drive" or pressure which forces the flow of oil in producing wells, increasing the daily output.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

tice. But the research which they entailed, often conducted in face of a "longing to sit down and do nothing", is a contributin to the scientific knowledge that, allied with skill and endurance, will one day conquer Everest.—"Manchester Guardian."

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

THE EARTH IS BLUE

It is easy to guess that, just as the rest of the planets going round the sun look to us on Earth like stars or points of light, so our world would appear to them but as a point of light also.

But modern astronomers need no longer guess that this is so. They know from observation, for they have achieved the seemingly impossible feat of "seeing ourselves as others see us" across millions of miles of space.

In thus looking at the Earth from outside, it has been found that our globe shines with a blueish light. Just as Mars looks red to us, so the Martians (if there are any) probably call the Earth "the blue star".

Actually, this feat of observing the Earth from a point in space is really no more remarkable than looking at ourselves in a mirror. In this case the astronomer's mirror is the moon.

The Earth shines on the dark side of the moon. It is a phenomenon which you may see for yourselves with the naked eye, and which has been poetically described as "the new moon with the old moon in her arms."

What you really see "in the arms" of the crescent moon is the faint shine from the Earth.

This light, reflected back again to the Earth has been analysed, and its spectroscope shown that the "Earth-shine" looks blue to the planets.

LESSONS FROM EVEREST

Research, Allied With Skill And Endurance, Will One Day Conquer Everest

The August issue of the "Geographical Journal" contains a paper in which Dr. C. B. Warren, one of the medical officers of the 1936 Mount Everest Expedition, says: "It is coming to be realised that the climbing of the mountain is almost as much a physiological problem as a mountaineering feat". Up to a point the human body is able, if given time, to adjust itself to a lack of oxygen. But at about 21,000 feet, this natural adjustment either ceases or is neutralised by a swifter physical deterioration which can only be checked by the use of oxygen apparatus. As with increasing height the oxygen pressure gradually decreases the symptoms become more and more those of a nightmare.

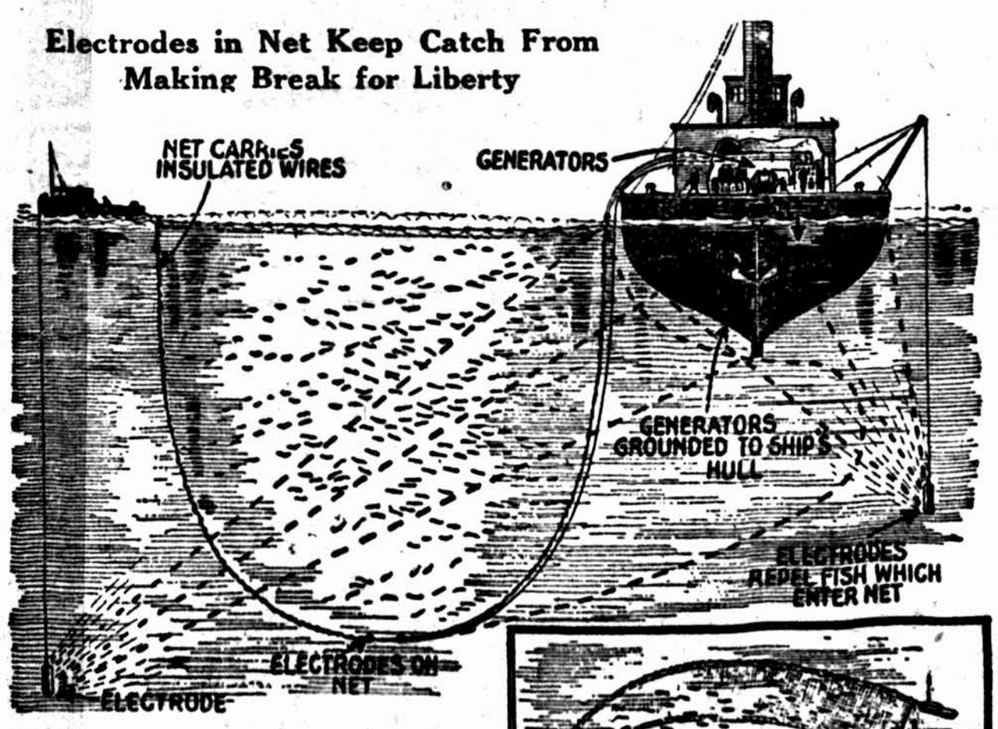
The intellect and the senses become dulled without the subject being aware of what is happening. Visual acuity is diminished and sensation impaired. The subject may be in danger and not realise it; or he may realise his danger and yet be incapable of deciding upon a line of action that would put him in safety. Eventually there is paralysis of the legs and arms and ultimately loss of consciousness.

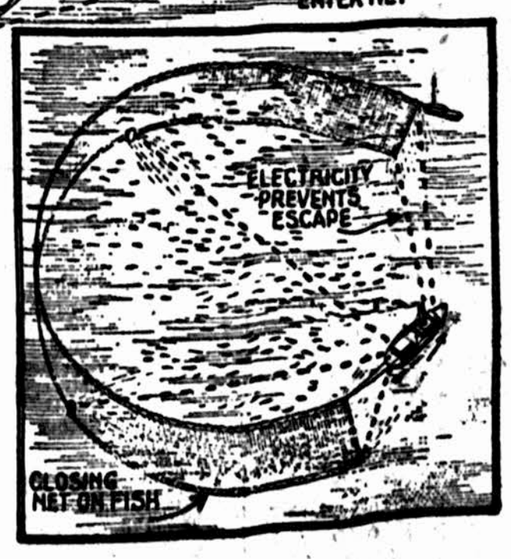
Dr Warren considers that in view of the risks due to this mental impairment the last lap to the summit should not be tackled without the use of oxygen apparatus. At the same time its use requires training, since its effect is to bring the climber down to sea-level conditions and its weight is considerable. From trials both in England and in Tibet Dr. Warren thinks that a six-hour supply should be enough to carry feet from the last camp to the summit and down again. In 1936 the deplorable weather conditions did not allow the expedition to put these theories to the test of prac-

(Continued in Col. 2.)

HERDING FISH BY ELECTRICITY

Electrodes in Net Keep Catch From Making Break for Liberty





THE discovery that fish are extremely sensitive to electricity in water is now being utilized to drive fish into the nets and keep them there until they can be hauled aboard the fishing schooners. As shown in the accompanying diagram, insulated wires are incorporated in the nets and electrodes attached to the wires permit electricity to "leak out." This is sufficient to keep the fish away from the mesh through which, in the past, many of them have made their escape.

See Your Own Voice

THE gadget being demonstrated here by Madame Sara Kopelle, movie drama coach, and Nan Grey, film actress, is called a kymograph. It was invented recently by a London physicist and is now being used at Hollywood in making voice tests. The device registers by graph the vibrations of the human voice. Any mistakes in speech are plainly visible on the graph. The kymograph is now being used in the training of young actors and actresses, and others whose profession requires a good voice.

Glaxo

THE BISCUIT FOR CHILDREN

Glaxo biscuits are well known as a nourishing and sustaining food and everybody likes them. They are baked by Peek Frean. Packed in airtight tins, they reach you as fresh as the day they left England.

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GLAXO BISCUITS

and

CHEESELETS, GOLDEN PUFF, ASSORTED CREAM, MILK

(in airtight cartons)

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MYSTERY OF THE MASKED DANCER

THE Ate-a-Bit-a Pie sorority is one happy family, although only three of its members are related. Each of these three girls, incidentally, has a boy friend whose name is similar to her own.

The sorority girls invited their gentleman friends for a dance, last Friday evening.

As is customary at such functions, during the first dance of the evening, a girl always has her escort for a partner, but after this initial waltz they may change. Thus, in the second dance, Robert's girl friend took her sister's partner, but Ruth and Grace continued to dance with the same boys. As usual, Alberta and her boy friend arrived when the ball was half over. Harriet's boy friend had the same partner in his second and in his last dance, while Rose had six dances with Ann's beau.

The big sensation of the affair was the appearance of a masked girl. She was somewhat taller than May, but smaller than June and she wore an ebony black cape.

Harry was the first partner of the masked dancer. While they were doing a fox trot, they collided with Evelyn and Evelyn's partner took advantage of the incident to cut in with the masked girl. This enraged Harry who left in a huff.

The masked girl also vanished as mysteriously as she had appeared. She was evidently one of the ten girls who formed the sorority, for there was no one there besides these girls and their escorts.

In the confusion of the dance, the boys had failed to notice which girl was missing while the masked dancer was on the floor. However, a careful study of the above account should reveal her name to the alert puzzlist.

What was the name of the masked dancer?

Word Change

ROSA REED is such an omnivorous reader that her mother says it is a wonder her daughter has not turned into a book. Mrs. Reed's remark suggests a "word-change" puzzle.

The puzzle is solved by changing the word READ into the word BOOK, in four changes. Substitute a new letter each time and rearrange the letters to spell a word at each step.

(For Solution See Page 48)

A GAME OF MARBLES

MABLE MARKER inherited a bag of marbles from her elder brother, who had put such childish things aside. Not being much of a marble-shooter, herself, Mable intrusted her legacy to Tom Fulerie, a crack-shot marble-player. The agreement was that they should share equally in the number of marbles Tom won. As for losing, well, that possibility never entered neither Mable's nor Tom's head.

In the first game Tom did handsomely, doubling the number of marbles in the bag. Then he picked up a dozen more agates in a marble duel with Jim Nastix. Then, along came Ruth, who remembered Tom had lost her tennis ball, and she demanded two-thirds of the marbles as payment for the ball. In vain, Tom protested that the marbles did not belong to him, but the resolute young lady took them, anyhow.

When Tom explained the situation to Mable, she counted out two-thirds of the number of marbles originally in the bag and gave the remainder to Tom. How many marbles did Tom receive?

(For Solution See Page 48)

A Prize Puzzle

TWO mothers and two daughters all made a tie score in a prize contest which amounted to thirty-nine dollars. This money was equally divided among the winning contestants, each one receiving a total of thirteen dollars as her share of the award.

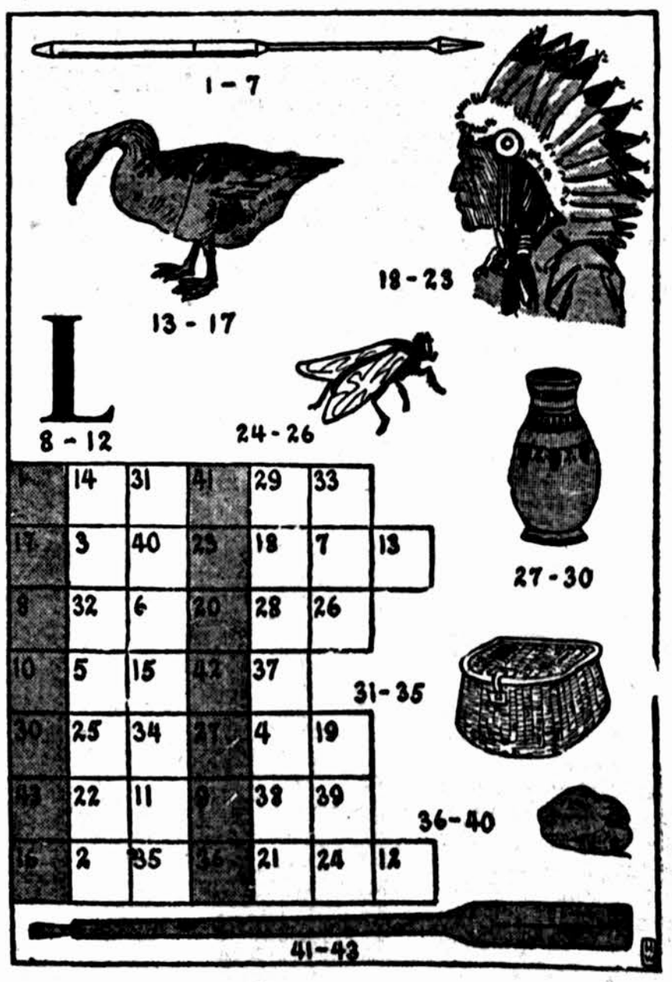
How was it possible for each to receive one-third?

(For Solution See Page 48)

A Numerical Acrostic

GUESS the names of the nine objects which are pictured in the drawing. The letters which spell their names are indicated by the numbers beneath each object, one number representing each letter of the word. Write each letter in the square of the diagram that contains its number.

If you guess correctly the names of the objects and write the letters in their proper squares, the horizontal rows of squares spell seven common English words. The letters in the shaded squares, when read downwards spell the name of a celebrated American statesman and soldier who was born on the third of June, nearly 129 years ago.



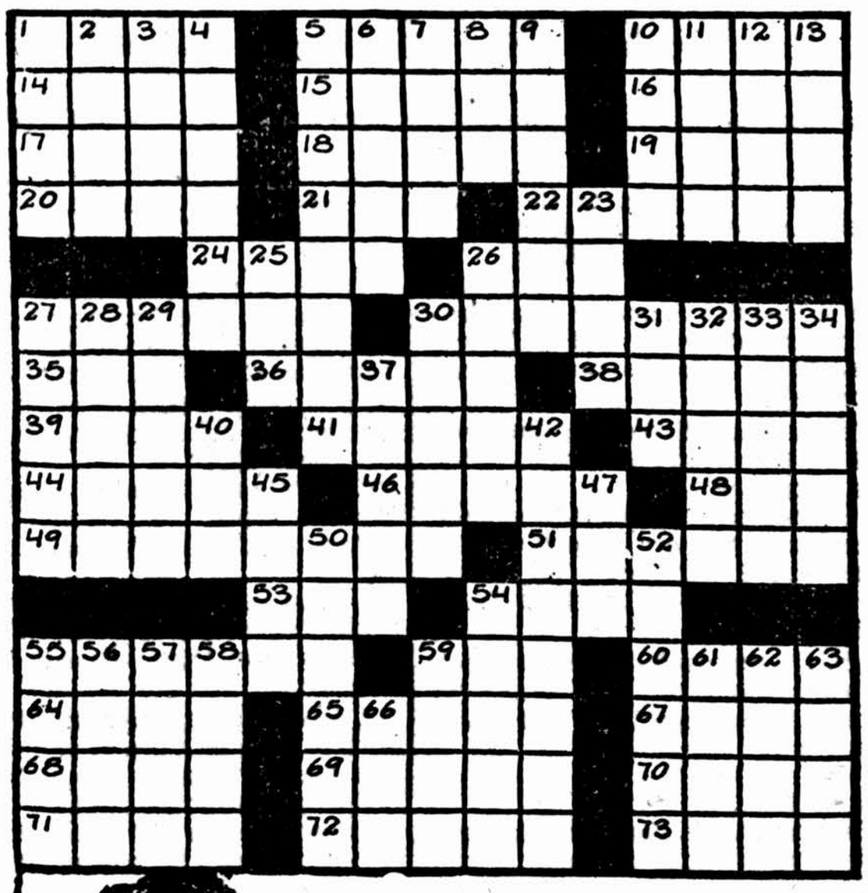
This statesman served in both houses of congress and in a presidential cabinet, being the son-in-law of a president. He also occupied the position of a president himself. He served in the Mexican War and was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista where a stand by his regiment saved the day for the American forces.

Although the United States government has a rule against the portrait of a living person appearing on its stamps, postage stamps bearing this statesman's portrait were widely circulated in the United States during his lifetime. At the time of his death he was in his eighty-second year.

Do you know who he is?

(For Solution See Page 48)

Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

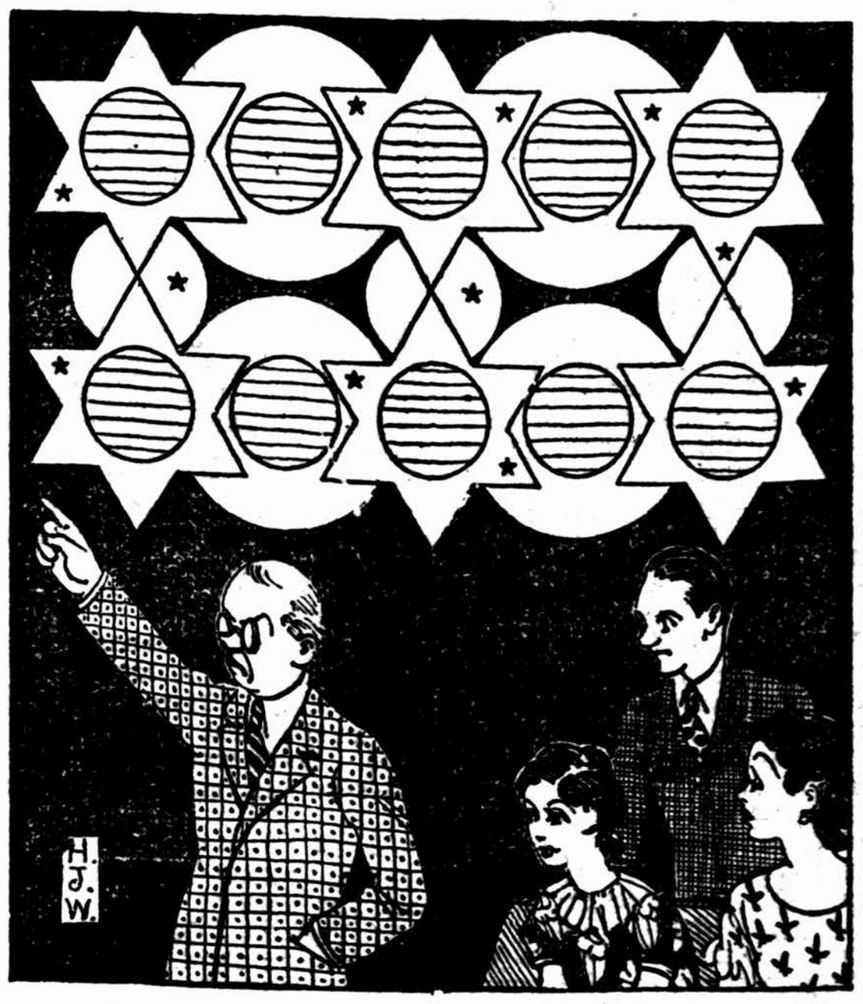
1—Turkish magistrate.
5—Having great speed.
10—Town in the Province of Ontario Canada.
14—Presently.
15—Exalt the spirit of.
16—The sandarac-tree.
17—To what bird is a demented person likened?
18—Phalanger of Tasmania.
19—Course in which anything proceeds.
20—Monk of Tibet.
21—Wine vessel.
22—Oats and barley sown together.
24—Tropical plant
26—Grassland.
27—Mount.
30—Ecclesiastical scarves.
35—Blemish.
36—Postpone.
38—Let.
39—The Mohammedan system of reckoning dates from 622 is due to what caliph?
41—Venturer.
43—Pilaster.
44—What was the fourth and last great empire of antiquity?
46—Fatigues.
48—Folding bed.
49—What island of Australia was a British penal colony until 1825?
51—Soaks.
53—Weight.
54—Playthings.
55—Visit persistently.
56—Through.
60—Species of small shark.
64—Gaseous element.
65—Indolent.
67—Class of vertebrates.
68—Implement for combing cotton
69—Desist.
70—Bird.
71—What Greek god was identified by the Romans with Mars?
72—Made a mistake.
73—What is the fourth in size of the Great Lakes?

VERTICAL

1—A summons.
2—Ox of Celebes.
3—Judicial sentence.
4—Inborn.
5—Hindered.
6—What Franciscan mission in Texas was the scene of a massacre in 1836?
7—Father.
8—What Japanese statesman negotiated the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1905?
9—Blunt.
10—A wind-storm less violent than a hurricane.
11—[illegible].
12—Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1928: Cosmo ——?
13—To get complete advantage of.
23—Use insolent language.
25—Conjunction.
26—Stratum.
27—Lifeless.
28—What is another name for Navigator's Islands?
29—Stuffs.
30—During the rule of what empress was the Seven Years' War fought: —— Theresa?
31—Seed of a well-known vine.
32—Weapon.
33—Bar.
34—Ushers to one's place.
37—From what language is Roumanian derived?
40—Butt.
42—Had recourse.
45—Anglo-Saxon native-bred ponies.
47—Swelling of the eyelid.
50—Cognizance.
52—Person's property.
54—Elegantly concise.
55—What South American Indian tribe was supreme at the advent of the Spaniards?
58—Close by.
57—Golfer's cry of warning.
58—Terminals.
59—Fruit.
61—Above.
62—Persian fairy.
63—Hireling.
66—Who was the father of Kish and grandfather of Saul (I Chronicles VIII:33)?

(The Solution of this Puzzle will appear in next Sunday's issue)

THE STAR-GAZERS



An Age Problem

TOM wrote down his age, doubled it and then subtracted six, multiplied the last result by one and one-half and from the result subtracted a number that was four years greater than his age. The final result was a number representing Tom's age. How old is he?

(For Solution See Page 48)

to the balcony and spent the rest of the evening expounding the wonders of the heavens.

If you are one of the fortunate persons who have listened to Jupiter's discourses, you will have no difficulty in identifying the stars described below, but, if you have not had the advantage of this liberal education, you will have to use the words in the circles to aid you.

Starting with the division marked with a small star, write a letter in each of the points of the stars and in the two sections of the circles, so that when these letters are read counter-clockwise, they will spell the stars suggested as follows, reading from right to left:

Stars: Second largest planet. Brightest star in the constellation Gemini. Next brightest star in the constellation Gemini. (The last two stars are known as the "heavenly twins"). A very remote planet discovered by Herschel in 1781. Constellation of the zodiac marking the northern limit of the sun's course. The brightest star in the heavens.

Circles: A line or mark made by folding. A fifteenth century helmet having a projection over the neck. To exhaust by toil. Shortly. Plants of small size found in damp places. Part of North America. To rove on the sea.

(For Solution See Page 48)

G	E	M		M	A	D	I	S	O	N		L	O	P	
O	P	A	H		B	O	R	A	H		J	E	N	A	
T	O	R	A	H		T	I	L		L	A	W	E	S	
	S	I	R	E	N		S	E	R	A	P	I	S		
J		E	V	I	A	N		M	I	D	A	S		G	
A	S		A	N	G	E	R		P	E	N		H	E	
C	H	O	R	E		W	A	L	E	S		S	E	N	
K	I	N	D		S	E	D	A	N		C	O	L	E	
S	E	A		R	E	L	I	T		A	R	B	O	R	
O	S		H	O	W		X	I	N	G	U		T	I	
N		G	A	T	E	S		N	O	O	S	E		C	
	M	A	Y	O	R	A	L		T	R	A	I	N		
V	O	T	E	R		R	I	P		A	D	D	E	R	
O	P	U	S		R	A	M	I	E		E	E	R	Y	
W	E	N		M	A	H	A	T	M	A		R	O	E	

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Guess These Riddles

A MAN who has not had a hair-cut for a score of years still does not need one. How is that possible?

• • •

2. What is the best time for anyone to embark on the sea of matrimony?

TONSILS & SCROFULA
Radically Cured
Consult -
M. M. KAPADIA
MALHARRAO WADI.
KALBADEVI ROAD.
BOMBAY 2.

A Magic Knot

THE amateur magician borrows a handkerchief and twists it in the form of a rope and holds it by one corner, snapping it like a whip. Next he gathers up the loose end of the handkerchief, shakes one end of it free and a knot it seen to be tied in the extreme end.

The conjurer secretly ties a one-handed knot in the handkerchief just before he first shakes out the cloth, keeping the knot carefully concealed. He passes the twisted handkerchief over his little and third fingers, then under the first and second fingers and into his hand. He pushes the end of the handkerchief around with his thumb until he can hold it between his first and second fingers.

Next he slips the handkerchief off his hand; the knot is tied quickly and kept hidden. With his other hand the magician gathers up the free end of the handkerchief, holding both ends in the right hand. As the conjurer shakes out the handkerchief for the second time, he merely lets go of the end containing the knot.

(For Solution See Page 48)

The Charade of the Candy

PAMELA was very busy all yesterday afternoon making candy which she planned to serve the guests at her dinner party last evening. Her candy proved to be perfect, a fact which was the cause of quite a predicament for her.

Since nothing is more complimentary to a cook than to have a person relish her culinary creations, Pamela should have felt highly flattered when her little brother, Donald, ate up all her candy. However, she was not and expressed her very great displeasure in this poetic charade:

"When I with utmost skill and care,
A *** of chocolate fudge prepare,
That we at dinner-time may eat,
It is for all to be a treat.
I did not all that candy make,
For selfish boys like you to take.
Don't *** to claim that you don't know
What made that candy dwindle so.
The chocolate on your face betrays
Your ****** plundering forays."

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. The first two of the missing words unite to form the last missing word.

(For Solution See Page 48)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Judge—I think you should be ashamed of yourself, being this court so often!

Prisoner—Yes, but I'm not here any oftener than your honour is.

* * *

Mrs. Smith had just hired a new Swedish maid who not only carried excellent references but had been recommended by one of her very best friends.

Mrs. Smith—By the way, Hulda, are you native born?

Hulda—Ay tank ay bane of American distraction but Swedish design.

* * *

Neighbour—Tommy, can I see your father a minute or two?

Tommy—I'm afraid you can't sir. He's all wrapped up in his work at present.

Neighbour—Oh, I didn't know he was so studious.

Tommy—Dad's not studious; he's papering the bedroom.

* * *

A small cockney was taken by his father to see a certain store's great Jubilee effort. Father pointed to the giant figure of Britannia.

"What's that. sonny?"

"Tails, daddy!"

"Six days notice, cook? I suppose you mean a week's notice?"

"No, m'm. I forgot to tell you yesterday."

* * *

Chief Clerk (to typist): "Miss Fairwon, I would suggest that you do not write letters to your young man during office hours. Smith, Jones and Co. write to me that they have received notice of a shipment of love and kisses instead of the tar and axle grease they ordered".

* * *

Pat (to Irish foreman): "Can you give me a job, mate?"

Foreman: "Oi've got a man here to-day that ain't come, an' if he don't turn up to-morrow, Oi'll send him away an' take you on."

* * *

Jones: "Your office sent me a cook last week"

Employment Office Manager: "Yes," that's right."

Jones: "Well, it will give me the greatest pleasure if you will dine with me to-night."

James is one of those men who are almost too good to live. He dosen't smoke and never drinks.

But, in spite of everything, he got rather run down in health and had to consult a doctor, who prescribed stout twice daily. It was a sad blow to James, but he faced it bravely.

Yet his health did not improve, and on his second visit the doctor was surprised.

"I can't understand it," he said. "I suppose you are following the treatment I laid down for you? Are you taking the stout twice a day?"

"Yes," repeated James, a look of martyrdom on his face. "I take a teaspoonful night and morning."

* * *

He was at his club, and he had talked politics for an hour and a half.

"That's the situation in a nutshell," he declared at the close.

"Heavens!" exslaimed a member to his neighbour; "what a nut!"

z

The doctor was awakened by the telephone's jangling at 3 a.m.

"What is it?" he asked, sleepily.

"Well, you see, we've been having a party, and I'm terribly worried about Bill Goodwin," came from the other end of the wire.

"But why bother me?" asked the doctor, annoyed. "Is he seeing elephants?"

"That's the trouble, doctor," was the reply. "The room is full of 'em, and he can't see any."

* * *

A man used to set his alarm-clock for seven o'clock in the morning and then leave it in the bathroom.

A friend asked him his idea in setting the clock for seven o'clock and then putting it where he couldn't hear it ringing.

"Now, look here," said the fellow, "who wants to get up at seven o'clock?"

* * *

"Your girl friend called up and said she wouldn't be able to meet you to-day."

"Well, that's wait off my mind."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

MASKED DANCER: Roberta is the name of the masked dancer. There are 10 girls in the sorority, but only nine names are mentioned. None of these names remotely resembles Robert, so the name of his girl friend, who is one of the three related sisters, must be Roberta. For the second dance she chose one of her sisters' partners in the first dance, who, necessarily, was also her sister's boy friend. Since Albert had not yet arrived with Alberta, this boy must have been Harry, the friend of her sister, Harriet. Thus Harry's second dance was with Roberta and his last dance was with the masked dancer. As Harry had his second and his last dance with the same partner, Roberta must have been the girl in the mask.

Prize Puzzle: The two mothers and the two daughters consisted of the grandmother, her daughter and her grand-daughter, three persons in all, with each one receiving thirteen dollars.

Age Problem: Tom was thirteen years old.

Six-Day Recovery: The words are: 1. SICK. 2. Wick. 3. Wink. 4. Rink. 5. Rile, 6. Will. 7. WELL.

The second solution is: Sick, Sick, Sill, Will, Well.

Trade: The three missing words in their order of use are: 1. Pan. 2. Try. 3. Pantry.

Acrostic: The pictured objects are: Javelin, Fifty, Goose, Indian, Fly. Vase, Creel, Stone, Oar. The words in the horizontal rows are: Jocose, Evening, Friday, Float, Eleven, Ration, Salsify. The statesman's name is Jefferson Davis.

Star-Gazers: The names in the stars are: 1. Pollux. 2. Castor. 3. Saturn. 4. Sirius. 5. Cancer. 6. Uranus. The words in the circles are: 1. Ballet. 2. Crease. 3. Moss. 4. Soon. 5. Tire. 6. Cruise. 7. Canada.

Marble Puzzle: Tom received four marbles.

Riddles: 1. Because he is totally bald. 2. After he has made a raft of money.

Fun with Figures: The two numbers that meet the conditions of the puzzle are 13,579 and 97,531.

Word Change: The four word changes are: 1. BOOK. 2. Rook. 3. Rood. 4. Road. 5. READ.

Our Humorist At Large

"My dear, this year you need not worry whilst on holiday. They have cut off the water, gas and telephone."

"What about burglars?"

"Don't worry—tomorrow the brokers collect the furniture."

Hostess: "Words cannot describe her voice!"

Guest: "I can think of two that would fit nicely."

Burglar's Wife: "Now, I would like to know where you spent last night? The papers do not mention a single burglary."

"This is my patient for saving a dog's ticket on the railway."

"I'll give you a lift if you don't mind a bit of a squeeze."

"Oh, parson, I wouldn't mind that in the least."

Neighbour (to amateur gardener endeavouring to grow pumpkins). "Ha! Ha! Look what I got at the shop for sixpence."

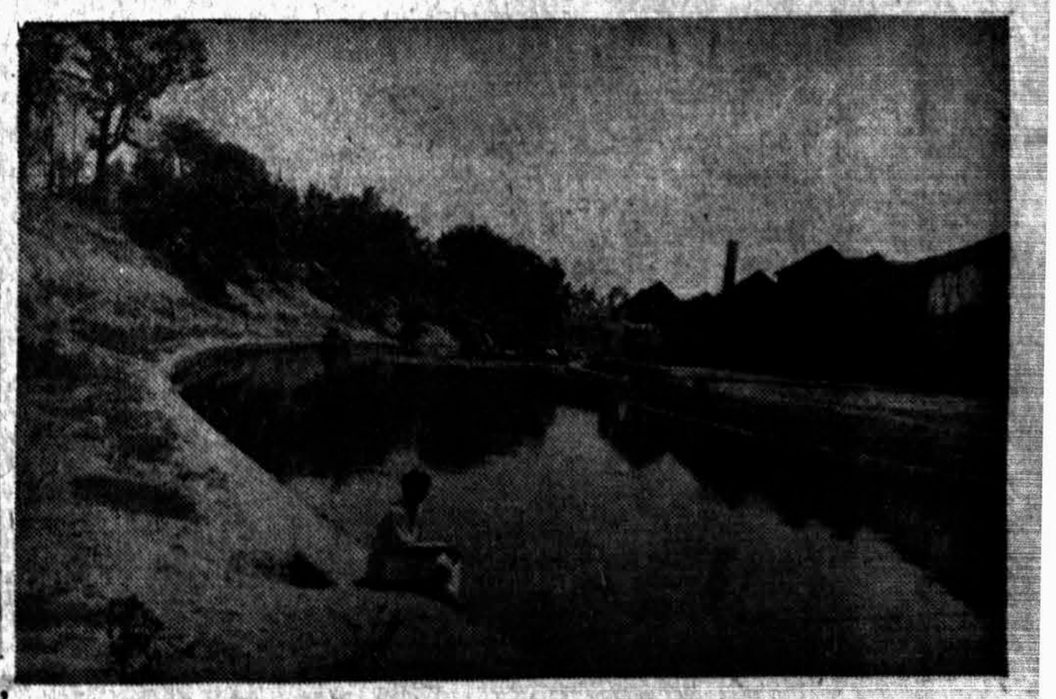
MOSQUE OF SULTAN HASSAN, CAIRO.

(Courtesy: "Illustrirte Zeitung.")

WEST FRONT OF COLOGNE.

Nazi leaders at the opening ceremony of the German House of Art at Munich: Fuhrer Hitler and Gen. Goering may be seen in front sitting second and fourth from right respectively and Dr. Goebbels, second from left.

A Familiar Scene at Chowpatty: An itinerant 'Buva' giving a religious discourse.



A CANAL IN QUILON.
(Photo by Mr. G. P. Chaudhury.)

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"NERVES" ...	...	IN 10/20 MINS.
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